The Mapleton Item.

VOL. XIX. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1907. NO. 30

LOCAL NEWS.

New post cards received at L. F. Baker's.

Mrs. Ira V. Rex last week moved from Mapleton to Tyrone.

A full turnout of the members of Mapleton Lodge No. 468, I. O. O. F. is desired at the installation meeting next Saturday evening.

The One Hundred and Tenth Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteer association, will hold its annual reunion at Tyrone on Friday, October 25.

A Roosevelt allotment of young America arrived at the home of Mr. and Mrs. G. Harry Hooper last Sunday night—a pair of fine boys. "Had's" face wears a smile plainly discernable for a square at least.

Master Carpenter James Bratton, of the Pennsylvania Glass Sand Company, is making some repairs in the Mapleton works at this place this week. He is being assisted by Messrs. M. M. and I. Z, Harshbarger, of Mattawana.

Huntingdon has been experiencing a slight scourge of diphtheria. Up to this time fifteen cases have been reported to the board of health of which two were fatal: Kenneth, son of G. W. Stewart, Ralph, son of John Liveringhouse.

FOR RENT—Two apartments suitable for small families in the Clairndon. Up-to-date improvements and all modern conveniences. Rent reasonable. Call on D. B. WRIGHT, Mapleton Depot. Pa., or address WRIGHT BROS., Huntingdon.

The roof of Bruce Yocum's tenant house on Railroad street was slightly damaged Sunday evening by fire originating from a spark from a passing locomotive. The house is occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Wynn both of whom were away at the time. The flames were extinguished by the bucket brigade.

C. H. Clark made sale of his household effects yesterday afternoon and his dwelling well be occupied in the near future by Jesse L. Montgomery. Mr. Clark for a number of years was engaged in the mercantile business in this place but now is a clerk in the office of the Central Banking company at Mount Union.

Mrs. Elizabeth Long recently accompanied Mrs. H. D. Wicks to Newberry and may spend the winter there. Mrs. Long is in her 81st year and was quite ill last spring but at this time she appears to be in excellent health. Mrs. Wicks informs the ITEM that they are pleased with their new home and the latch string is always out to the Mapleton friends.

A few weeks ago a rumor reached us that John A. Shore a native of Clay township had died somewhere on the Pacific coast. The rumor was descredited but we have been reliably informed that Mr. Shore died the latter part of August of typhoid fever in a hospital at Portland, Oregon. He was an excellent young man who had many friends.

"Maplecroft," the beautiful club house owned by Carl M. Gage, vice president of the Huntingdon and Broad Top railroad, along the Raystown branch near Hawn's bridge, was burned on Tuesday night or early on Wednesday morning and totally destroyed. Many little articles, which had values that money cannot buy, were consumed. The origin of the fire is unknown.

Mrs. J. C. Griffin was last Saturday taken to Jefferson Hospital, Philadelphia, for an operation for tumor. She was accompanied by Dr. J. G. Spangler and her son-in-law, John Dougherty. Yesterday forenoon the operation was performed and a large fibroid tumor was removed. She stood the operation splendidly and there is now every indication that she will be completely restored to health. So may it be.

The Railroad school in Union township was opened Monday morning, J. Luther Hetrick having been elected teacher. Some difficulty has been experienced in getting a teacher for this school and the problem was not solved until last Thursday when Mr. Hetrick, who had been treasurer of the school district, resigned and patriotically assumed the responsibilities of teacher. He has the ability to make a success of the school.

J. B. Piper, of Alexandria, D. D. G. M., of Huntingdon county, commenced last week to install the officers of the various I. O. O. F. Lodges in this county for the current term and has installed the officers of Cassville, Coalmont, Broad Top City, Three Springs, Orbisonia and Mount Union. He will install at Huntingdon next Friday evening, at Mapleton Saturday evening, and Saturday evening of next week will conclude his work at Alexandria.

Presbytery of Huntingdon.

The fall session of the Huntingdon Presbytery met Tuesday of last week in the church at Spruce Creek and was opened with prayer by Rev. Samuel Moody, of Hollidaysburg.

The opening sermon was preached by Rev N. H. G. Fife; D. D., in the absence of Rev Samuel Barber, the retiring moderator.

Report of committee on arrangements read and approved, after which the moderator appointed the standing committees.

The Rev. E. H. Matteer and the Rev. James Herron, of the presbytery of North Dakota, were introduced and invited to sit as corresponding members. The Rev. J. H. Mathers reported for the trustees of presbytery and as treasurer calling attention to churches delinquent in the matter of payment of money due for volumes of the history of Huntingdon presbytery.

The committee on the matter of looking after the religious interests of the students of State college reported through the Rev. R. P. Miller. Judge Beaver reported for the committee on Hublersburg and asked presbytery to authorize the execution of a quit claim on the property there. which was granted.

Rev. Henry B. Townsend, of Bedford, was elected moderator and the Rev. L. Norman Leith was elected reading clerk, both to serve for the next six months. The Rev. Dean N. Dobson was received by certificate, after the usual examination, from the presbytery of Chester. A call from the Logan's Valley church for the pastoral services of the Rev. Dean N. Dobson was read, found in order and accepted by Mr. Dobson and the following arrangements were made for his installation at Bellwood Thursday evening October 31, 1907: The Rev. W. L. Whallon will preside and propose the constitutional questions The Rev. W. M. Hamilton, of Coshocton, will preach the sermon. The Rev. H. L. Bowlby will charge the pastor and the Rev. H. M. Campbell will charge the people.

The committees on the installation of the Rev. D. E. Hepler, at Williamsburg, the Rev. H. M. Campbell, at Mf. Union, and the Rev. C. O. Anderson, at Bellville, reported the performance of the duties assigned at the time named.

The supplies of the various churches reported the fulfillment of their appointments. Commissioners to the general assembly—the Rev. W. K. Harnish, the Rev. C. E. Hills, D. D., and H. A. Davis, esq., reported their attendance and favorable impressions of the great assembly of last May. The trustees of presbytery were authorized to convey the property of the South Altoona church into the hands of the trustees of the church.

The memorial service for the Revs, R. G. Williams and David K. Freeman, D. D., presided over by the Rev. Joseph H. Mathers, D. D., was very impressive. An obituary notice of Mr. Williams was read by the Rev. R. P. Miller and one of the Rev. D. K. Freeman by the Rev. J. H. Mathers, D. D. Several appropriate and touching tributes of respect were made.

Evening Session.

At the evening session on Tuesday the evangelistic committee reported, recommending that the evangelistic conference at Birmingham be continued and that a committee of laymen be appointed to look after the financial side of the evangelistic work.

A popular meeting followed at which the Rev. L. M. Lewis presided. The missionary sermon was preached by the Rev. L. N. Leith, of Winburne, on the need of the Holy Spirit in the church, based upon the text: Not by might, nor by power, but by my spirit saith the Lord."

The Rev. W. L. Mudge introduceed the Rev. J. H. Mathers, D. D., who made one of his happiest and most effective addresses on the subject of Presbyterian missions, the offering for which amounted to $33. The Rev. Mr. Bodry, who has been working among the Magyar people at Winburne, spoke very interestingly about the work at Winburne, upon being introduced by the Rev. C. E. Hills, D. D. Presbytery adjoined to meet this morning at 8.30.

Wednesday Morning Session.

Presbytery met at 8,39 and for the first half hour the devotional exercises were conducted by the Rev. Albert Allen Bird, many others offering prayer.

The minutes of Tuesday's sessions were read and approved. The seven overtures sent down by the general assembly were answered in the affirmative as the committee on bills and overtures recommended,

The church at Huntingdon presented a call for the pastoral services of the Rev. R. P. Daubenspeck, offering a salary of $1,800 per annum, with free use of the manse and one month's vacation. As the Rev. Mr. Danbenspeck has not been received the call was found in order and retained in the hands of the presbytery for the present.

The Rev E. A. Snook was received after the usual examination by letter from the presbytery of Winchester, Calls from the churches of Newton Hamilton and Mapleton for his pastoral services were read, found in order and accepted by Rev. Mr. Snook.

Presbytery proceeded to eleet commissioners to synod with the following result:

Ministers—Principals, J. Allison Platts Ph. D., N. H. G. Fife, D. D.; Henry B. Townsend, R. P. Miller, R. A. Hunter, S. S. Berger alternates, William Gibb, W. E. Stewart, H, L. Bowlby, J. T. Diener, H. M. Robison, W. H. Schuyler, Ph. D,

Elders—Principals, J. C. Goheen, Hon. J. A. Beaver, Charles Kyle, J. W. Mayes. W. T. Kennedy, W. B. Harmon; alternates. J. R. Jenkins, A. T. Finley, R. H. Patterson, B. C. Wharton, W. S. Stryker, Alexander Patterson.

The following arrangements were made for the Installation of the Rev. Edwin A. Snook at Newton Hamilton and Mapleton:

The Rev. W. L. Mudge to preside and charge the people at Newton Hamilton. The Rev. C. E. Hills, D. D., to preach the sermon. The Rev. W. D. Schuyler, Ph. D., to charge the pastor. Installation to take place at discretion of the congregation. To install at Mapleton, Rev. W. L. Mudge to preach and preside. Rev. H. M. Campbell to charge the people. Rev. Fred E. Andrews to charge the pastor. The installation to take place at a time to be fixed at discretion of the congregation.

The Rev, A. A. Black, of West Kishacoquillas classis of the Reformed church, was introduced and invited to sit as a corresponding member.

The committee on home missions reported and the report was approved, as were all the reports of the permanent committees of presbytery.

The moderator appointed the following laymen's committee on evangelistic work: Judge James A. Beaver, H. A, Davis, esq.; A. T. Findley, James Macklin, Colonel E. A. Irvin, J. R. Simpson, Frank B. Reed. The report of the committee on sessional records was accepted and approved.

Wednesday Afternoon.

The action of the April meeting ordering the sale of the Lakemont church property was reconsidered and the recommendation of the committee, Mr. T, J. Armstrong, chairman, was adapted.

The finance committee reported, recommend an increase of assessment of 5 per cent was adopted.

Mr. John H. Grazier, of Tyrone, was elected assistant treasurer.

It was ordered that when we adjourn it be to meet at Winburne at 11 a. m., November 19, 1907.

A resolution expressing the hearty thanks of presbytery for the magnificent entertainment of presbytery by the Spruce Creek congregation was adopted by a rising vote and the Rev. R. P. Miller lead presbytery in prayer asking the divine blessing upon the Spruce Creek church.

An invitation from the Broad Avenue, Altoona, congregation for the spring meeting of presbytery was extended by the Rev. W. L Whallon and accepted very gratefully by presbytery.

The Rev. J. C. Kelly being called upon, referred with much feeling and many reminiscences to the meeting of presbytery, which was held in Spruce Creek church twenty-six years ago.

The minutes were read and approved and presbytery adjourned to meet at Winburne, November 19, at 11 a. m.

Public Sale Register.

Saturday, October 26th, A. R. Foster will sell at his residence in Smith valley, 3 miles from Mapleton, one horse, 2 milch cows, 5 heifers, wagons, plows, ladders, harness, copper kettle, iron kettle, farming implements and household utensils. Sale to commence at one o'clock.

The improvements being made at Mt. Union, on the middle division of the Pennsylvania railroad, are being completed and trains will be flying over the new line very shortly. A new passenger station has been erected along the new main line tracks and is now receiving the finishing touches. It is expected that the new line will be opened in about six weeks. The improvement being made at this point is the completion of the four-track system between Mt. Union and Ryde. This andthe section between Port Royal and Van Dyke completed the Pennsylvania will have a four-track system for the entire distance between Philadelphia and Altoona.

A. W. Weibley, of Huntingdon, formerly of Mapleton, employed on the work train, met with an accident at this place last Saturday morning. Owing to the extra force preparing for inspection the work train has been hauling two cabins. Mr. Weibley was standing on the deadwood between the cabins when from a passing east bound train some object was hurled or thrown which struck Mr. Weibley on the head cutting a gash three inches in length and knocking him senseless. The wound was dressed by Dr. Spangler and Mr. Weibley having recovered consciousness was sent to his home

New post cards received at L. F. Baker's.

PERSONAL NOTES.

—Mrs. George Werner, of Juniata, was the guest of M. Brumbaugh's family over Sunday.

—Miss Bertha Hooper, of Huntingdon, was a Sunday visitor at the home of Mrs. L. A. Dell.

—George Shapiro, of Mt. Union, spent Sunday in town with Messrs. Miller and Calmenowitz.

—Miss Marea Miller, of Shirleysburg, was the guest of Miss Martha O'Connor for a few days last week.

—Masters Ben Foust and Chester Simms, of Mill Creek, called on friends in town Monday evening.

—Charles Jones, wife and daughter, Alice, of Juniata, were among the Sunday visitors to Mapleton.

—J. W. Wright and wife, of Henderson township, were guests of Mr. Wright's sisters in this place Sunday.

—Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Brumbaugh spent Sunday with their daughter, Mrs. S. W. Craig, at Huntingdon.

—Foster Bell, of Altoona, spent the past week with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Bell, on Railroad street.

—Prof. R. F. Beatty, of Petersburg, a former teacher in the Mapleton schools, was a Sunday visitor to Mapleton.

—Mr. A. K. Skipper and Mrs. Long, of Saltillo, were visiting friends in this vicinity the early part of the week.

—Mrs. Lillie Patton, of Altoona, returned home Saturday after visiting her grandmother, Mrs. Dell, the past few weeks.

—Mrs. Jacob H. Miller visited her father, M. R. Brenneman, and other friends in Smithfield township Saturday and Sunday.

—Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Rhom and Miss Loudema Hooper, of Mount Union, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Mosine Hooper Sunday last.

—George W. Yocum attended the regular meeting of the board of directors of the Pittsburg White Sand Company at Pittsburg yesterday.

—Miss Elsie Weight, of Three Springs, returned home last Saturday after a week's visit at the home of Mrs. Joseph Baker and other friends.

—Mrs. Edward Fasic and family, of Altoona, spent a day recently with Mrs. Bert Banks, at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. H, H. Swope,

—John and Jacob Brumbaugh, of Altoona, have been spending the past two days with the families of their brothers, Alfred and Michael in Mapleton.

—Mrs. Albert Buchanan, of Mattawana, accompanied by her neice, Miss Mary Speer, visited the family of James Buchanan in this place from Friday till Sunday.

—J. L. McDonald and wife, of Aspinwall, arrived in town Sunday to attend the funeral of his grandmother and are spending this week among friends in this vicinity.

—Charles Deeter, whose wife was killed on the railroad at this place on the morning of September 27th, has moved to Mount Union where he will reside with his sons.

—Elliott Robley and wife, of Altoona, and Mrs. H. C. Bratton, of Harrisburg, were among those from a distance in attendance at the funeral of Mrs. McDonald Sunday afternoon.

—Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Hicks and children and Miss Bertha May attended the performance of the Shepherd King at Altoona last Saturday evening and were delighted with the rendition.

—Mrs. Robert Rogers and son, Jesse, of Washington, D. C., have been spending the past two weeks with her parents and friends in Mapleton. Mrs. Rogers has a warm spot in her heart for the home of her girlhood.

—Benjamin O'Connor and Misses Georgiana and Emaline Thayer, who had been spending the summer at Parish, New York, arrived home last Saturday and they were accorded a hearty welcome by their many friends.

—Mrs. Henry Eade, of Burnham, who had been visiting for several weeks in this and Blair counties, became ill at the home of her brother, J. M. Miller, in this place last week. Her husband came up from Burnham and accompanied her home Saturday.

—Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Parker, of Altoona, who had been attending the Eldership of the Church of God at Middletown last week, stopped over Sunday with friends in Mifflin county, and since yesterday have been visiting Mr. Parker's brother and sister in Mapleton.

Colonel John S. Miller.

Sunday afternoon at 2.45 o'clock Col. John S. Miller, one of the best known and most highly esteemed citizens of this county, died at his home in Huntingdon. He was aged 82 years, 1 month and 5 days. Col. Miller was a native of Barree (now Miller) township and was a son of Matthew and Charlotte Miller. For many years he was engaged in the hotel business and the Exchange at Huntingdon, under his management was one of the most popular hostelries in the state. Col. Miller, was twice married, his first wife being Susan Stewart and to them eight children were born of whom four are living, They are Mrs. Ella Jackson Huntingdon, Benjamin R., Arizona, Major Samuel W., of the United States Army, now on duty at Manila, and Stewart M., Denver, Colorado. In 1868 Mr. Miller was married to Miss Harriet Sands, of Maryland, who survives him. He is also survived by three sons of his second marriage. They are William Graffius and Joseph S., of Huntingdon, and Harry C., of Colorado. Of his eight brothers only one Dr. David P., of Huntingdon, is the only survivor.

Col. Miller was for many years the recognized Democratic leader of this county and in 1868 and 1869 represented this county in the legislature. In 1899 and 1900 he was a member of the board of county commissioners He was a prominent member of Mount Moriah Lodge No. 300, F. A. M. For some years past Col. Miller has taken great interest in spiritual matters and he and the late Rev. M. L. Smith were intimate associates. Col. Miller was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. The remains will be interred at Huntingdon, to-morrow afternoon. The services will be conducted by his pastor Rev. J. H. Black, assisted by Rev. Watson of the Episcopal church.

Mrs. Henrietta McDonald.

Mrs. Henrietta McDonald, widow of the late John McDonald, died at her home in Mapleton about two o'clock Friday morning, October 4, 1907. She was aged 86 years, 5 months and 8 days. Though so advanced in years she appeared to be in the best of health until May 22nd last when she had a fall in which the ligaments of the thigh were ruptured, resulting in dropsy and causing her death.

Mrs. McDonald, whose maiden name was Swartz, was a native of Ferguson valley, Mifflin county, being born April 26, 1821. About 1840 she was united in marriage to John McDonald, who died July 24, 1897. To them twelve children were born of whom four survive. They are Zechariah T., Samuel L. and Miss Jennie, of Mapleton, and Henry W., of Huntington, West Virginia. About 1859 the family moved from Mifflin county to Mill Creek, thence to Union township and about 1862 came to Mapleton where they have since resided, Mrs. McDonald united with the United Brethren church in early life and always interested herself in its work. She was very much devoted to her family and was a good neighbor. She had many friends.

The remains were interred in the U. B. cemetery Sunday afternoon, services conducted by Rev. T. H. McLeod being held at her late home.

Deeds Entered For Record.

Frank W. Stewart, sheriff, to Stewart Wilson, Jackson, $875.

Union Realty Corporation to Ben Cohen, Mount Union, $110.

Harris Claster, administrator, to Linnie Thompson, Mt. Union, $105.

Alma E. Weaver et al., to George W. Baker, Hopewell, $1500.

George W. Baker and wife to H. B. T. M. R. R. & C. Co., Hopewell, $800.

Mary C Wilson to James S. Woods, Dublin, $100.

Prudence Chilcote to Clay Park, Three Springs, $1,

S. C. Snyder and wife to Harry Mentzer, Dublin, $150.

Allen S. Welch and wife to Hiram J. Locke, Shirley, $1100.

—Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Wynn have returned home from a couple weeks' visit with friends at Berwick and Harrisburg.

—Rev. T. H. McLeod, of the U. B. church, preached his initial sermon to his people last Sunday. The church was filled and all felt that the new Shepherd is destined to be a leader and trust much good may result from his earnest work in his new field of labor for the Master.

TAFT IN JAPAN; ROOT IN MEXICO

Roosevelt's Cabinet Ministers Welcomed in Both Countries.

TOKIO CHEERS PEACE TALK

Secretary of War Declares Hostilities Between Nations "Would Be a Crime"—Conciliatory Utterances Make Profound Impression.

Tokio, Japan.—Secretary Taft's speech at the banquet given him by the municipality and the Chamber of Commerce is regarded here as the most important event in the history of the relations of Japan and the United States since the treaty negotiated by United States Minister Alfred Buck in the late '90s, when he issued his appeal to American residents to respect Japanese laws and institutions, which made Buck the most popular of Ministers.

Taft's speech is regarded as restoring the warmth of the old national friendship. The Japanese who attended the banquet and who were representative of all classes, are unanimous in commending the speech as reassuring beyond expectations. Taft's fearless and outspoken treatment of the dreaded topic appealed strongly to the admiration that American sincerity has always commanded here.

Marquis Matsukata, a leading member of the Elder Statesmen, said that the speech ought to end all talk of war, for it had voiced the true feelings of both sides.

The speech of welcome at the banquet was made by Baron Shibusawa, governor of the Bank of Japan. He said the Japanese regarded the Americans as their own people and he wished Mr. Taft so to tell their brothers over the sea.

Secretary Taft's speech was in part as follows:

"I wish to express my heartfelt thanks for this magnificent evidence of good will. Since my visit in 1905 Japan has been through a titanic struggle, but peace is dawning. The Americans are proud that Mr. Roosevelt, with the prestige of the American Presidency, hastened the end of a peace that is honorable to both Japan and Russia.

"Japan has proved as great in peace as in war. She has taken first rank among the nations. Her growth from a hermit nation in fifty years is a marvel to the world. The Americans are proud of Japan. She has always had the cordial sympathy and effective aid of the United States. The names of Perry, Harris, Bingham, Grant and Roosevelt are inseparable from Japan's attainment of her position as a world Power.

"Now for the moment there is only a little cloud over our friendship of fifty years, but the greatest earthquake of the century could not shake our amity. I do not intend to consider details.

"The word war is not allowable in diplomatic correspondence, but those who are not diplomats can talk war. I do not hold that war is entirely unjustifiable when international grievances cannot otherwise be redressed. But war is hell, and only a great cause which cannot be settled by diplomacy justifies it.

"A war between America and Japan would be a crime against civilization. Neither people desires it, and both Governments will strain every nerve to prevent it."

ROOT IN MEXICO.

Secretary and Party Quartered in Chapultepec Castle.

City of Mexico. — Secretary Root and party arrived here and he was greeted by thousands. As the train pulled into the National station the Artillery Band played an American patriotic air and the statesman received a rousing welcome.

The Secretary of Foreign Affairs, who headed the local reception committee, was one of the first to greet Mr. Root.

In accordance with the Mexican custom Chapultepec Castle was formally turned over to Mr. Root, who was told the historic palace would be his residence during his stay in Mexico. The apartments that Mr. Root and family occupied are the most elaborate in Mexico.

With all the members of the Mexican Cabinet present, President Diaz received Secretary Root in the Hall of Ambassadors in the National Palace.

Mr. Root was presented by Ignacio Mariscal, the Foreign Minister. He said he was delighted to meet the man who had made Mexico one of the foremost of Latin-American countries, and he hoped for a continuance of the good results arising from the cordial relations between the United States and Mexico.

President Diaz in reply said that Mr. Root's zealous work for a better understanding between the United States and Latin-America was well known and duly appreciated, and he welcomed the Secretary in the name of the Mexican nation.

In the evening there was a banquet to seventy persons at the National Palace, the guests including the Ministers of State, the city officials and members of the diplomatic corps. President Diaz offered a toast and Mr. Root responded. After the banquet the party attended a special performance by an Italian opera company at the Arbeu Theatre.

SHERIFF KILLED BY A BOMB

Before Death Brown Said Western Federation Had Marked Him.

Told How He Had Been Shadowed on Account of His Connection With Steunenberg and Adams Cases.

Baker City, Oregon. — Harvey K. Brown, ex-sheriff of Baker County, died from wounds received in the bomb explosion at his front gate two nights before.

The Western Federation of Miners was accused of instigating the death of Brown in an ante-mortem statement made by the victim. The outrage was in many respects similar to that which killed ex-Governor Steunenberg, of Idaho. The ante-mortem statement was taken by the district attorney, and was as follows:

"I was on my way home from uptown last night when I met a man in front of my house, and spoke. The man made no reply. This man was about five feet ten inches tall; his weight was 165 pounds. He wore a brown suit and a celluloid collar and was clean shaven.

"I have been conscious of having been followed for three weeks, and I have no doubt that those who attempted my life are persons connected with the Western Federation of Miners, and that I was marked for death on account of my connection with the Steunenberg and Steve Adams cases."

The town is much excited. Practically no business is being transacted, and the people are gathering in public places to discuss the crime.

Brown arrested Steve Adams at Haines when the latter was wanted as a witness in the Steunenberg case, and he testified at the trial of Adams in Wallace, when the latter faced a jury on the charge of having murdered a claim jumper. Friends of the ex-sheriff say that he frequently mentioned the threats made against him.

SENATOR BORAH FREED.

Boise Citizens Hail His Acquittal in Land Fraud Case.

Boise, Idaho.—William E. Borah, United State Senator, was acquitted on the charge of conspiracy to defraud the Government out of Idaho timber lands. The case was submitted without argument by the defense, and the jury was out just long enough to take one ballot.

The verdict was greeted with cheers and applause, which the court officers made no effort to restrain. As soon as the news reached the street bells were rung and the Fire Department made a spectacular run through the streets, stopping eventually at the Idaho Hotel, whither Senator Borah, surrounded by several hundred citizens, was escorted. A brass band appeared as if by magic, and as the Senator reached the hotel played "Hail to the Chief!"

The streets about the hotel were blocked by a cheering throng, whose shouts mingled with the fire engines' whistles and clangs of trolley car bells. Senator Borah thanked his hearers for their demonstration of confidence in him throughout the trial.

HANGING SUGGESTS MURDERS.

Bodies of Woman and Boy Found in a Barn Near Albany.

Albany, N. Y.—Suspended from a rafter the body of Katherine Dargatz, wife of John A. K. Dargatz, was found in a barn in the rear of Dargatz's home at Loudonville, a few miles from Albany. Near by was the body of their nine-year-old adopted son, with his head crushed with an axe. The boy was alive, but died soon after. The husband of the woman was arrested. The police are looking for Jacob Besche, a farmhand, who is missing.

Dargatz found the bodies of his wife and son, who, he said, had been missing for a day. Mrs. Dargatz had been dead at least six hours, a doctor said. Her limbs were resting on the floor.

Dargatz said he left home in the morning for Albany with vegetables. When he returned he found the doors locked, and, breaking in, found his wife and son gone. He said $200 in money, his watch and his wife's bank book were missing. Neighbors say that the couple had frequent quarrels.

Dr. Abrams said it was impossible for the woman to have killed herself with her body in the position in which it was found.

BIGGEST COTTON LAND DEAL.

"King Cotton" Eldridge, of Mississippi, Sells 75,000 Acres.

Hillhouse, Miss.—What is regarded as the biggest deal in cotton lands in the history of the cotton country has been recorded, whereby 75,000 acres of cultivated cotton land have ben transferred to an English syndicate.

E. S. French, Chicago, engineered the deal, whereby John W. Eldridge, thought to be the largest individual cotton planter in the world, and known as "King Cotton," gave deed to his mammoth plantation in consideration of $340,000 and assumption of mortgages.

Eldridge, who was a newsboy here before the war, is a relative of ex-Japanese Ambassador Luke E. Wright, and will retire to private life.

Wholesale Prices Quoted in New York

MILK.

The Milk Exchange price for standard quality is 4c. per quart.

BUTTER.

Creamery—Western, extra.	$ 29½	@$	30
Firsts	28	@	29
State dairy, finest	28	@	28½
Good to prime	26	@	27½
Factory, thirds to firsts	20	@	23½

BEANS.

Marrow, choice	2 40	@	2 45
Medium, choice	—	@	2 30
Red kidney, choice	2 40	@	2 45
Pea	2 35	@	2 40
Yellow eye	—	@	2 10
White kidney	2 70	@	2 75
Black turtle soup	1 65	@	1 70
Lima, Cal	—	@	4 25

CHEESE.

State, full cream	—	@	14¾
Small	—	@	15¾
Part skims, common	4	@	6½
Full skims	2	@	3

EGGS.

Jersey—Fancy	30	@	32
State—Good to choice	26	@	28
Western—Firsts	22	@	25

FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.

Peaches, per carrier	1 50	@	2 75
Muskmelons, per box	25	@	75
Pears, Seckel, per bbl	4 00	@	6 00
Bartlett, per basket	2 25	@	2 75
Apples, per bbl	1 00	@	5 00
Plums, per 8-lb. basket	15	@	40
Grapes, Niagara, per case	50	@	75
Delaware, per case	50	@	75
Cranberries, C. Cod, per bbl	4 00	@	6 75

LIVE POULTRY.

Fowls, per lb	—	@	16
Chickens, spring, per lb	—	@	15
Roosters, per lb	—	@	10
Turkeys, per lb	—	@	14
Ducks, per lb	12	@	14
Geese, per lb	11	@	13
Pigeons, per pair	—	@	20

DRESSED POULTRY.

Turkeys, per lb	10	@	16
Broilers, Phila., per lb	22	@	24
Fowls, per lb	12	@	14
Ducks, spring, per lb	15½	@	17
Geese, spring, per lb	17	@	21
Squabs, per dozen	1 25	@	3 75

HOPS.

State, 1906, choice	12	@	13
Medium, 1905	3	@	5
Pacific Coast, 1906, choice	—	@	8
Medium, 1905	3	@	4

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes, L. I., per bbl	2 00	@	2 25
Jersey, per bbl	1 60	@	2 15
Sweets, per basket	50	@	1 25
Tomatoes, per box	25	@	75
Egg plant, per bbl	75	@	1 00
Squash, per bbl	75	@	1 50
Peas, per basket	50	@	2 00
Peppers, per bbl	75	@	1 25
Lettuce, per basket	50	@	1 75
Cabbages, per bbl	75	@	1 00
String beans, per basket	40	@	75
Onions, Conn., white, per bbl	2 50	@	4 00
Yellow, per bag	1 50	@	2 00
Orange Co., red, per bag	1 00	@	1 50
Carrots, per bbl	1 00	@	1 50
Beets, per 100 bunches	1 00	@	1 25
Turnips, per bbl	1 00	@	1 37
Okra, per box	1 00	@	1 50
Lima beans, per bag	25	@	65
Cucumber pickles, per bbl	1 00	@	3 00
Cucumbers, per bbl	1 25	@	2 25
Cauliflower, per bbl	1 50	@	3 00
Celery, per doz	10	@	45
Corn, per 100	75	@	1 50
Radishes, per 100 bunches	75	@	1 00
Pumpkins, per bbl	—	@	1 00
Watercress, per 100 bunches	75	@	1 25
Spinach, per bbl	50	@	75
Brussels sprouts, per qt	5	@	15

GRAIN, ETC.

Flour—Winter patents	4 40	@	5 00
Spring patents	5 20	@	6 30
Wheat, No. 1 N. Duluth	—	@	1 17⅞
No. 2 red	1 04	@	1 05¼
Corn, No. 2 white	—	@	69
No. 2 yellow	—	@	69½
Oats, mixed	—	@	53½
Clipped white	60	@	64½
Lard, city	8¾	@	8⅞

LIVE STOCK.

Beeves, city dressed	8½	@	10¾
Calves, city dressed	9	@	15
Country dressed	7	@	12½
Sheep, per 100 lb	3 50	@	5 50
Lambs, per 100 lb	7 25	@	8.12½
Hogs, live, per 100 lb	6 95	@	7 25

GREATER USE OF COTTON.

Census Bureau Reports 5,296,783 Bales, as Against 4,820,990.

Washington, D. C. — The Census Bureau reported that for the year ended August 31 last 5,296,783 running bales of cotton were taken by all American manufacturers, compared with 4,820,990 for last year, and 4,987,021 bales consumed compared with 4,909,479 for last year.

The manufacturers' stock at the close of the year was 996,279 bales, compared with 688,312 last year. Active cotton spindles numbered 26,242,407, compared with 25,250,096 last year. The report says:

"The statistics of cotton taken, consumed, and of stocks are for all establishments using raw cotton, including cotton mills, woolen mills, hosiery and knit goods establishments, those engaged in the manufacture of mattresses and the like; statistics of active cotton consuming spindles include those which consumed cotton only during the year and do not include those which consumed cotton mixed with other fibres.

"The totals of cotton consumed in 1907 include foreign cotton amounting to 6018 bales, taken and 5231 bales consumed by manufacturers in the cotton growing States and 130,389 bales taken and 103,854 bales consumed by manufacturers in all other States."

★ ★ ★ ★

Farmers to Hold Wheat.

The Minnesota union of the American Society of Equity, which claims the allegiance of 35,000 farmers in the Northwest, passed a resolution at its convention in St. Paul calling on its members to hold wheat until the price is $1.25. It was decided to hold flax for $1.30 at Minneapolis, oats for seventy cents, rye for forty-one cents, timothy seed for $6.50 a hundred and hay for $20 a ton.

RIVER PILOT IS SUSPENDED

President's Boat Put in Peril of Collision by Jockeying.

Roosevelt Demands Punishment of the Hartwig's Master For Ninety Days—Order by Telegraph.

Evansville, Ind.—President Roosevelt telegraphed to Captains Moore and Williams, the Evansville steamboat inspectors, directing them to suspend by telegraph the license of the master of the Fred J. Hartwig, of Paducah, Ky. Reckless navigation of that boat in the fleet going down the Mississippi, from Cairo, Ill., to Memphis, is the reason for the order.

The Hartwig indulged in a race on the Mississippi with another boat and endangered, for a few minutes, the steamer Mississippi, the President's craft. Mr. Roosevelt's telegram, which was dated on board the Mississippi, follows:

"I direct that the license of the master, or whoever is responsible for the Fred Hartwig during the present voyage, be suspended at once, for ninety days. I wish this done by telegraph, wherever the boat may be, if such procedure is possible. Colonel Sears can give you the details of the misconduct, which has been of a serious nature, and might have at any time caused an accident to this boat, as well as to other boats."

The Hartwig carried the Pittsburg delegation. In the trip from Cairo there was some jockeying among the pilots of the river craft for positions near the Mississippi. The behavior of the Fred Hartwig, which repeatedly crowded the boat of the President, angered nearly every other boat's master. Just as New Madrid was approached, the pilots of the Lily and Alton pocketed the Hartwig and gave her their smoke.

Inspectors Moore and Williams immediately suspended the Captain of the Hartwig by telegraph, and investigation of his conduct on the river will be had at once.

NO RETREAT IN TRUST WAR.

President Roosevelt at Keokuk, Iowa, Denounces "Great Wrongdoers."

Keokuk, Iowa.—Declaring that his program for the prosecution of large moneyed interests was only a contributory cause and not mainly responsible for any business depression in the country, but that in any event he would not retreat from the campaign he had begun, President Roosevelt addressed an immense throng here at the beginning of his Mississippi River trip. One sentence especially caught the crowd. It was:

"If righteousness conflicts with the fancied needs of business then the latter must go to the wall."

The President was cheered when he said representatives of great moneyed interests had beseeched him to stop his prosecution of "great wrongdoers" in business and had refused. He said that it would be "infamous not to do all that can be done to punish these men" whose deeds are peculiarly reprehensible.

CANADA YIELDS TO JAPAN.

Will Pay Damages and Not Demand Direct Passports.

Ottawa, Canada. — Japanese Consul-General Nosse has formally protested to the Dominion Government against Japanese being detained at Vancouver because they did not have passports from the Japanese Government. His contention that it is a violation of the treaty was accepted by the Canadian Government, and the immigration agent at Vancouver has been so instructed.

Mr. Nosse presented claims for damages sustained by Japanese in the Vancouver riots amounting to nearly $6000. At a Cabinet meeting it was decided to pay the claim. Vancouver will later be asked to refund the amount.

BURNS BOY TO DEATH.

Tramp, Failing to Get Food, Cremates Four-Year-Old Lad Alive.

Oquawka, Ill.—Because food had been refused to him, a tramp took vengeance by beating Mrs. John Hathaway to unconsciousness and then tying her four-year-old son to a tree and burning him to death.

Mrs. Hathaway lay unconscious for an hour after the assault. The tramp mean time took her son into the orchard and tied him to an apple tree. He saturated the boy's clothing with oil, set the garments afire and fled.

Recovering consciousness, the mother went in search of her child and found him dying.

WILL KEEP OUT JAPANESE.

Investigations, at Bellingham, Result in Guard on Canadian Frontier.

Bellingham, Wash.—As a result of the investigations made by G. B. Babcock, a special agent of the United States Treasury Department, a force of Federal officers will be installed on the Canadian border to keep back the Japanese who are crossing into the United States in large numbers.

Mr. Babcock found that hundreds of Japanese had illegally crossed, and were continuing to do so.

Foreign Immigration Condemned.

Heads of the Immigration Bureau were criticized in the Knights of Labor official publication for encouraging foreign immigration.

A TERRIBLE EXPERIENCE.

How a Veteran Was Saved the Amputation of a Limb.

B. Frank Doremus, veteran, of Roosevelt Ave., Indianapolis, Ind., says: "I had been showing symptoms of kidney trouble from the time I was mustered out of the army, but in all my life I never suffered as in 1897. Headaches, dizziness and sleeplessness, first, and then dropsy. I was weak and helpless, having run down from 180 to 125 pounds. I was having terrible pain in the kidneys, and the secretions passed almost involuntarily. My left leg swelled until it was 34 inches around, and the doctor tapped it night and morning until I could no longer stand it, and then he advised amputation. I refused, and began using Doan's Kidney Pills. The swelling subsided gradually, the urine became natural and all my pains and aches disappeared. I have been well now for nine years since using Doan's Kidney Pills."

Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

So Many?

They went in to dinner together. He was very bashful, and she tried in vain to draw him out. Finally she began to talk books, and he became responsive. "And Hugo?" she asked. "Do you like his style?"

"Oh, yes," he replied; "I find him intensely interesting. I've read a number of his books."

Then she asked, "Have you read 'Ninety-Three?' "

"No, I've—er—only read three. I didn't know he had written so many."—Lippincott's.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE. FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D., 1886. A. W. GLEASON,
(SEAL.) Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free. F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by all Druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Protection From Lightning.

It appears that the London Meteorological Society, from facts gathered in that country, has even a higher appreciation of the matter of protection against lightning that we have in this country, and in England the lightning rod is in nearly universal use. It is stated that thunder storms have been very severe there this year and that the loss of cattle and sheep from lightning has been so great that farmers are equipping large trees with the metal rods. The casualties to animals are due mostly to the fact that during a thunder storm they usually gather beneath the branches of an isolated tree. "The explanation of the mischief is very well known," says Professor Attfield, the well known English authority on meteorological matters. "A tree is a conductor of lightning, but not a very good one. In the absence of a better channel the lightning will flash through it, but there is always a chance of its glancing aside to any medium that affords a better passage. Now the body of a man or an animal constitutes a much better conductor than a tree does, and consequently the electricity, whenever it has an opportunity of doing so, will leave the tree and flash through the animal body. The same thing will often occur when the lightning, passing downward through the tree, reaches a point at which a readier passage is presented by some adjacent building." The full volley is deflected from the tree into the building.—Indiana Farmer.

TRANSFORMATIONS

Curious Results When Coffee Drinking is Abandoned.

It is almost as hard for an old coffee toper to quit the use of coffee as it is for a whiskey or tobacco fiend to break off, except that the coffee user can quit coffee and take up Postum without any feeling of a loss of the morning beverage, for when Postum is well boiled and served with cream, it is really better in point of flavour than most of the coffee served nowadays, and to the taste of the connoisseur it is like the flavour of fine mild Java.

A great transformation takes place in the body within ten days or two weeks after coffee is left off and Postum used, for the reason that the poison to the nerves—caffeine—has been discontinued and in its place is taken a liquid food that contains the most powerful elements of nourishment.

It is easy to make this test and prove these statements by changing from coffee to Postum. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

The Pulpit

A SERMON BY THE REV. IRA W. HENDERSON

Subject: Hypocrisy.

Brooklyn, N. Y.—Preaching at the Irving Square Presbyterian Church, Hamburg avenue and Wierfield street, on the above theme, the Rev. Ira Wemmell Henderson, pastor, said:

The subject reflects a feature of life that is as real and general as it is unfortunate and reprehensible. For hypocrisy—that is to say, the assumption of that which we are not, or the uncandor of inconsistency—is a prevelant and pernicious factor in life. It is present everywhere. But nowhere is it more pernicious than in our own midst.

America is beset with the vice of hypocrisy. And it is especially unfortunate that it is so. For the position of this country in the front rank of the nations and of progress makes it insistently necessary that we shall have candor as we consider ourselves and that we shall not arrogate to ourselves any characteristics or virtues that are not of the bone and sinew of our national life. For insincerity is as fatal to a nation as to an individual. He lives best who is genuine. Not otherwise is it with a nation.

Generally when we speak of hypocrisy we conceive the portraits of the men who lead dual lives, of false-faced friends, of the insincere habitues of an insincere society. They are truly to be condemned. Their example is a warning.

But they are not the offenders of whom most I would speak to you today. For the hypocrisies of individuals are co-terminous with death so far as this world is concerned. The hypocrisies of nations however, by virtue of the constitution of society, have a tendency to perpetuate themselves and to become in a larger sense most lasting and pernicious.

It is because of the tendency of national hypocrisies to be, in a way, self-perpetuating that I would, this morning, have you attend to the hypocrisy of America. Because our national hypocrisies are to some degree unconscious they are the less to be excused and they are more to be feared.

The subject is not pleasant. It is not over nice to admit that as a nation we are hypocritical. We may wish the truth were otherwise. But the truth has a very peculiar fashion of remaining fixed and constant regardless of our desires or our dreams.

America is hypocritical. And we are hypocritical socially, governmentally, intellectually, morally and spiritually. The counts are many but we shall have to admit their validity. And they are true despite the unquestioned supremacy of our people in many fields of national endeavor and success that constitute the greatness of a people.

America is hypocritical in her social relationships. Jack London in a recent story tells a weird and gruesome tale of how he witnessed as a tramp the flogging in most merciless fashion of two unruly gypsy boys by the leader of a gypsy camp. The story is horrifying in that it reveals the existence of such cruel inhumanity in the midst of a civilized society even in a gypsy camp. Our eyes fill with tears and our blood runs hot with indignation as we read of such unphilosophical and unscientific management of children. We can understand such conditions as they exist among among the chill snows and under the benighted civilization of Russia. But here they appeal, even though they are infrequent. But while our pulses beat faster over the sins of a gypsy camp we are strangely unresponsive to the piercing wails of the multitudes of our own children—no, not our own—to the wails of the multitudes of our neighbors' children, who, day by day, in a land of freedom and Christian enlightenment, are crushed in the mechanism of our modern commercial system. We have ears and hearts and ready hands to help the misery of the Chinaman who cries out against the greed of "most Christian England" as she forces the the curse of opium upon an unwilling nation. But we seem hardly to hear the call of the throngs whose lives in America are wrecked because of the unholy traffic in alcoholic beverages that to-day is permitted to exist by and with the consent and suffrage of the adult membership of the Church of Jesus Christ. And just so long as we mourn over gypsies and wax indignant over the wickedness of the English people, the while we wax our ears against the call of our children in the homeland for help and a chance to live as God meant they should we are, to say the least, socially hypocritical. And no man may deny the count.

America is hypocritical in her attitude toward government. It is the fashion to declaim about the vices of Babylon, the rottenness of ancient Rome, the sins of Philip the second, the crimes of modern Russia, the rapacity of European nations. We are astounded that the civil corruption of any nation could be so totally indecent as to consign sailors to be sent to death inside of ill-equipped and still more illy handled men of war. We thank God that we do not live under an autocracy that is as conscienceless and as villainous as that which holds the reins of Russian government. And yet, wide-awake as we are to the criminalities of the bureaucratic government of the Russian Czar, we are but half-awake to the realities of the existing corruption all around us. For the fact is that in the face of our history, our inheritance, our opportunities, our Christian influences, we are a sorry spectacle to the nations. We glory that we have no autocracy of birth. But by our own consent we have allowed to reign over us as greedy a set of political pirates as ever sunk a ship. Their only distinction is that they are able to fool most of the people most of the time. The governmental conditions existant in nearly every hamlet and city in the United States of America are so absolutely disgraceful that we ought to be ashamed. Our political dictators, with few, and they lustrous, exceptions, do as they please with the sublimest self-confidence imaginable. And so long as we are grieved over the examples of governmental maladministration, ancient and modern, with which we are familiar, and refuse to secure the purification of our own political affairs, and neglect to procure the political execution of our political thugs and thieves and highbinders, whom we have allowed to reign over us, we are hypocritical in our assumption of governmental virtue. And no man may deny the count.

America is hypocritical intellectually. We rejoice in the heritage of intellectual freedom which is ours. We give God praise that a man may think his thoughts after God here without regard to any man. We regret that China has reverenced the past, that the church in ages gone refused to allow the liberty of private judgment. We pride ourselves upon the opportunity for freedom of thought that is guaranteed to every man who breathes our air. But, what do we do with the man who dares to exercise his prerogatives? What do we, the descendants of the men who mobbed Garrison, who ridiculed the scientific geniuses of a scant generation ago? We are as impervious to a new thought as any nation under heaven. We prate about progress and we maintain the status quo. We want no new thought until it has become old. With our refinements of cruelty we attempt to still forever the activities of those who would follow the gleam of the truth of God, who would lead us ahead and up. And just so long as we talk freedom of thought, and regret the lack of it in other lands, while we have a scant attention for the prophets of the living God whose minds are illumined by the glory of His truth, we are intellectually hypocrites. And no man may deny the count.

Then, too, we are moral hypocrites How shocked we are at the Mohammedan system of divorce, and the curse of opium to the integrity of Chinese civilization, and the vicious customs of English barroom, and the free-love of a certain sort of Socialism! But how shocked are we over the "consecutive" polygamy and polyandry that exists under the loose sanctions of our legal systems? How shocked are we by the spectacle of our boys and girls, our men and women, deadened with drink; forced to immorality by the social conditions that we permit? How shocked we are lest perhaps our children should be told that which they will learn from questionable sources if we do not guarantee them timely and proper information! And just so long as we deplore the moral sins of other peoples and neglect to attend properly to the conservation of our own morals, we are hypocritical. And no man may deny the count.

America is hypocritical in her conceptions of things religious. We look with wonder and astonishment upon the inconsistency that is apparent between the noblest books of Eastern religions and the manner of life among the devotees of those religions systems We do not exalt God by the sharpened scimitar. We do not roll under Juggernaut. We do not provide money and food at the side of the graves of the departed. We do not let our nails grow for a life-time in order to glorify Almighty God. We have more sense than to do these. But what do we do? Why, we proclaim Jesus Prince of Peace while we proclaim peace a fantasy and exalt the doctrine that the way to ensure peace is to go well armed. We magnify the philosophy that says "turn to him thy other cheek." But we keep our gloves on. We believe that "righteousness exalteth." But we acknowledge, as practical men, that it is impracticable to be strictly honest and prosper. We acclaim the eternal necessity for an exact concurrence of thought and speech, word and deed, look and action. But we send our Bibles to China packed beside a hold of beer. We assimilate the Indians by the efficient force of arms. We civilize the Philippines by way of Milwaukee. We sing, "Unto Thee, O God, be riches," but we maintain a large proportion of the churches of the living Christ in this land by such devious and precarious methods as would put a heathen to shame. And so long as we scoff at the inconsistencies of foreign religious systems and are satisfied, with a false optimism, to congratulate our own with all its incongruities, we are hypocritical. And no man may deny the count.

And all this is to say that we should, with no spirit of mere carping criticism, look over this land of ours as patriotic Americans. For upon our candor and our sincerity depend our success, our power, our future. The American nation illumined and sanctified by the truth as it is in Jesus Christ will be invincible. We must not deceive ourselves. We must be honest. Let us be courageous. Let us cease to be hypocritical. Let us turn on the light.

A Striking Thought.

Until Christianity shows a stronger grip on Christians it only plays tag with the world.

FURIOUS HUMOR ON CHILD.

Itching, Bleeding Sores Covered Body —Nothing Helped Her—Cuticura Cures Her in Five Days.

"After my granddaughter of about seven years had been cured of the measles, she was attacked about a fortnight later by a furious itching and painful eruption all over her body, especially the upper part of it, forming watery and bleeding sores, especially under the arms, of considerable size. She suffered a great deal and for three weeks we nursed her every night, using all the remedies we could think of. Nothing would help. We tried the Cuticura Remedies and after twenty-four hours we noted considerable improvement, and, after using only one complete set of the Cuticura Remedies, in five consecutive days the little one, much to our joy, had been entirely cured, and has been well for a long time. Mrs. F. Ruefenacht, R. F. D. 3, Bakersfield, Cal., June 25 and July 20, 1906."

Ten Thousand For One Experiment.

Burbank's achievements with the daisy are more fascinating than a fairy tale. From England, Japan, Germany, Australia — everywhere where daisies grew—he got seeds of the best varieties, not a few, but hundreds, thousands. These were carefully planted and watched with closest care. They were all going to be slain, but out of their death was to come a new daisy, larger, more beautiful, more hardy, and that would flower in every climate perennially. The result was his "Shasta" daisy, one of the most beautiful flowers ever seen—of clear brilliant white, great size, the centre of pure yellow resting upon slender, yet strong stems. Ten thousand seeds required for this one experiment? Yes, and often the ten thousand become fifty thousand before he gets what he wants. It is this large dealing that has differentiated Mr. Burbank's plans from those of other men. He speedily learned that great results are not to be obtained from inadequate methods. The ten thousand daisy seeds were only a starter. Millions and millions of daisies were grown from these seeds, and it was only after the experiments were completed, and the habits of the "Shasta" permanently fixed, that the experimental plants were destroyed. —From "A Little Visit to the Home of Luther Burbank," by George Wharton James, in the Circle.

An Inhuman Wish.

It was a clergyman with a care for souls in one of the poorest parts of London who went down to a provincial town to plead for support for his work. They had a large meeting for him, and he made a most telling appeal, at the close of which up jumped a good man, promising $250 as a start.

The clergyman was overjoyed. "I don't know your name, sir," he cried, "but I thank you. I thank you. May your business be doubled in the coming year."

Then a solemn hush settled down, and the meeting, as it were, looked at itself.

"What's the matter?" the clergyman whispered anxiously to the chairman. "What's the matter?"

"Er—well—er—that gentleman is an undertaker."—Pearson's Weekly.

Perfect Womanhood

The greatest menace to woman's permanent happiness in life is the suffering that comes from some derangement of the feminine organs.

Many thousands of women have realized this too late to save their health, barely in time to save their lives.

To be a successful wife, to retain the love and admiration of her husband, should be a woman's constant study.

If a woman finds that her energies are flagging, that she gets easily tired, dark shadows appear under her eyes, she has backache, headache, bearing-down sensations, nervousness, irregularities or the "blues," she should start at once to build up her system by a tonic with specific powers, such as

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

the great woman's remedy for woman's ills, made only of roots and herbs.

It cures Female Complaints, such as Dragging Sensations, Weak Back, Falling and Displacements. Inflammation and Ulceration, and all Organic Diseases, and is invaluable in the Change of Life. It dissolves and Expels Tumors at an early stage. Subdues Faintness, Nervous Prostration, Exhaustion, and strengthens and tones the Stomach. Cures Headache, General Debility, Indigestion, and invigorates the whole female sysem. It is an excellent remedy for derangements of the Kidneys in either sex.

Evolution of Cauliflower.

The modern spelling of "cauliflower" is artificial, and if we were to write it as we pronounce it, "collyflower," we should be taking a step backward in the natural direction. "Coleflorye," as they spelled it in the sixteenth century, brings out the true meaning of the vegetable's name—"flowered cabbage"—"cole" being an old word for cabbage and "florye" representing the French "flori" or "fleuri," flowered. But because in Latin it was called "cauliflora" it began to be written "colieflorie," or "collyflorie" in English, probably by deliberate assimilation of the Latin, and eventually to be written "cauli," though still pronounced "colly." Meanwhile the second part of the word got popularly corrupted to "flower." N. Y.—41

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FITS, St. Vitus' Dance, Nervous Diseases permanently cured by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free. Dr. H. R. Kline, Ld., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

New York absorbs annually about 3,000,000 cases of canned corn.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c a bottle

Monkeys are remarkably keen of sight, but deficient in sense of smell.

"OUCH" OH, MY BACK

IT IS WONDERFUL HOW QUICKLY THE PAIN AND STIFFNESS GO WHEN YOU USE

St. JACOBS OIL

THIS WELL-TRIED, OLD-TIME REMEDY FILLS THE BILL

25c.—*ALL DRUGGISTS.*—50c.

CONQUERS PAIN

Refreshing Sleep

Comes After a Bath with

warm water and Glenn's Sulphur Soap. It allays irritation and leaves the skin cool, soothed and refreshed. Used just before retiring induces quiet and restful sleep. Always insist on

Glenn's Sulphur Soap

All druggists keep it.

Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye Black or Brown, 50c.

Mica Axle Grease

lengthens the life of the wagon—saves horse-power, time and temper. Best lubricant in the world—contains powdered mica which forms a smooth, hard coating on axle, and reduces friction.

If you want your outfit to *last* and earn money while it lasts—grease the axles with Mica Axle Grease.

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If I could take you into my large factories at Brockton, Mass., and show you how carefully W. L. Douglas shoes are made, you would then understand why they hold their shape, fit better, wear longer and are of greater value than any other make.

FAST COLOR EYELETS USED EXCLUSIVELY

My $4.00 and $5.00 Gilt Edge Shoes cannot be equalled at any price.

CAUTION! The genuine have W. L. Douglas name and price stamped on bottom. Take No Substitute. Ask your dealer for W. L. Douglas shoes. If he cannot supply you, send direct to factory. Shoes sent everywhere by mail. Catalog free. W.L.Douglas, Brockton, Mass.

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PUTNAM FADELESS DYES

Color more goods brighter and faster colors than any other dye. One 10c. package colors all fibers. They dye in cold water better than any other dye. You can dye any garment without ripping apart. Write for free booklet—How to Dye, Bleach and Mix Colors. MONROE DRUG CO., Quincy, Illinois.

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE. Editor and Owner.
L. L. PARKER, Publisher.

THE ITEM WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR.....$1.00
SIX MONTHS.....50
THREE MONTHS.....25

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa. as second-class matter.

MILL CREEK.

H. C. Poorman, of Tyrone, was in town last Friday.

M. L. Shaffner of Huntingdon, was a recent caller in town.

Joseph Gregory and wife, of Dalton, Ohio, are visiting in the village after an absence of twenty-seven years.

A. M. Trexler, superintendent for Abern Bros., contractors, made an inspection of the work done on the state road last week.

Amour Kenndy who for so many years drove the stage between this place and Allensville, was a caller on old friends in town recently.

Mapleton has taken one of our young "blowers," Chester Simms having joined the band and assigned to him the duty of keeping wind in a clarinet.

Merchant Stonebraker has returned from the east with a full line of all that is necessary to supply the wants of the "dear people" the only requisite being the cash.

Mr. Thomas Oshall having proved to the satisfaction of our Borough Dads that he was a capable officer, they have re-appointed him as chief of police for another term.

The state road contractors are now at work on the borough end of the new road. If cold weather does not catch them we will soon be in fine shape along a line of up-to-date road.

Mr. Fleck and family, of Huntingdon, are now residents of this village having recently moved into one of Dr, Simpson's new houses. Mr. Fleck is an employee of the J. C. Blair Co.

John W. Gorsuch, son of I. C. Gorsuch, deceased, is visiting friends in town. John spent his boyhood days here and has many friends who are glad to again meet him. His home is now in Colorado.

Hot air was never a scarce commodity in our village, but if Dame Rumor is not too far off in her predictions, we will soon have electric lights and will not have to borrow lanterns and run the chance of forgetting to return them. The charter has really been applied for and just how far away the shine will be from that charter you will find out later.

MARKLESBURG.

At this date no frost.

Seeding not all done yet.

Corn maturing very nicely and much on shock.

Mrs. A. N. Plummer is seriously ill at this writing.

School is moving along quietly, serenely and successfully.

Wilday Enyeart and wife, of Pittsburg, spent last week with relatives here.

George Isett, after a long confinement to his bed, is out on crutches again.

The apple crop in this section is not demanding much of the farm time this year.

Miss Louisa Huff takes charge of the exchange on the Wood-cock Valley Telephone line.

Clarence Plummer, of North Point, was a Sunday caller at the home of his brother Newton.

Charles Crum, wife and daughter Hazel, Sundayed at the pleasant home of Philip Horton near Newbury.

We earnestly wish that every old 22nd cavalry boy that reads these columns, will meet with us at Carlisle, Pa., on the 17th inst.

A birthday surprise party at the home of Thomas Enyeart, in honor of Mrs. Enyeart, was an enjoyable time to the thirty invited guests present. Subtract fifty from one hundred and you have the good lady's age.

KNIGHTSVILLE

Ephraim Black's house is being pushed to completion.

Corn is being cut in this community, and it is quite a light crop.

Seeding not all done yet. Wet weather has retarded the progress of wheat sowing.

Allen Grissinger, of Clay township, with his family, passed through here on Sunday.

Apples are more plentiful than was anticipated. Most farmers have enough for family use.

A number of our people attended the funeral of J. B. F. Greene at Cassville last Sunday a week.

We have had some frost on several mornings, but not severe. Nothing in the line of vegetation shows the effect.

We are glad to say to the readers of the ITEM that D. F. Crotsley is getting along O. K with what was considered a case of blood poison.

JONES
He Pays the Freight
AND THE PEOPLE GET THE BENEFIT.

Fire, Smoke and Water backed by the Sheriff could not make the prices we do the next thirty days. Come join the procession and partake of the thousands of bargains that await you here.

$12,978.65 WORTH OF HIGHEST GRADE MERCHANDISE
GOING OUT TO ALL THE PEOPLE.

Six Spools of Thread —Clarks, Williamantic and Mericks—for 5c with every purchase of $5.00 or over, or if you prefer we will give you 10 yards of any kind of calico for 20 cents with all purcheses of $5.00 or over.

Look for Red Tickets They are hanging to big bargains all over this store.

30 Days — *We are going to do the Battle of our Lives* — 30 Days

We are going to do the Battle for the Masses, not the Classes.

Look for Red Tickets They are hanging to big bargains all over this store.

Thirty days we want to make this the greatest Stock-reducing Carnival that ever appeared within the history of this country, for with us it is cold cash we want, and we want it quick.

All former attempts at merchandising by us will be eclipsed beyond question.

The town will be in a stir as never before; a hustle and a bustle throughout the entire big store that will make competition howl awaits you. It will be a wonderful gathering of the people.

We want cash and we are going to give the people the benefit. We will raise the roof if it is necessary. It will be a hot time in the old town now. We are going to pour shot and shell into the enemy's camp until they think it is all up with them.

There will be a cannonading all along the lines; for with us it is cut loose and unload now, not later. Our loss will be the people's gain and we expect them to turn out to this harvest for all the people.

There never was such an undertaking and we do not believe there will be again.

Come Here Next Saturday Morning, Oct. 12th

when these doors open and you will see such a gathering of people as never before appeared on the streets of this town.

Rain or Shine the Battle Goes On.

We have put our word out to the people and you know how well we keep it. Our word to you will be our bond, and there is not one item or half a dozen put up as a bait, as you will find plenty trying to do, but hunnreds of items, all at a price that will make you wonder.

From one end of this big store to the other you will find the greatest fluttering of red tickets with the price of destruction marked on them and staring you in the face no matter which door you come in.

The Whole Shooting Match

will go to the people. We want to do the business of onr lives because we want cash. We expect multitudes standing in line and your share will be here for you.

We have put on extra salespeople and no matter whether the sun shines or whether it is raining, it will pay you to gather up your gum coats and umbrellas and see this great display of merchandise.

Not one item will be held in reserve.

We Know It is an Immense Undertaking

and while other merchants will tell you Harry E, Huston is losing money in order to make this carnival a success, that we cannot help. We are not trying to run their business, neither do we expect them to run ours.

We are going out after the cold cash and we are coming out and asking you to part with it at a season of the year when all merchants expect to make big profits.

Come and be convinced that we mean to ell goods.

Remember Every Day from October 12 to November 9 will be Bargain Day Here.

It Is Your Dollar

you have got and it is the dnty yon owe yourself and family to place them where they will go the farthest.

The whole house is topsy-turvy, everything is rearranged. There never was such a change in any store in this community.

The big red tickets will be on our goods so that a child as well as yourself can come here and buy them with safety. Remember that any item gotten in this house that does not meet with approval and is not cut off a bolt can be returned and yonr cash will be cheerfuliy refunded to you, and no questions asked.

No goods will be charged, in harmony with our Iron-clad rules. It is all cash or produce with us, and if you get what you don't want, return it and get your money back, provided it is not cut off a bolt.

10 to 50 Per cent. Reduction on Clothing.

We have too much Clothing, especially Children's and Men's Suits, for a town the size of Saltillo and we are going to turn this stock into cash if price coupled with quality will do it.

A guaranteed reduction of not less than 10 per cent. and up to 50 per cent. in extreme cases will be made. It will pay you to buy your clothing now, for you will get it at prices that mean a saving to you.

Buy your Overcoat and get a whole winter's wear out of it. We have a lot of $6, $8 and $9.50 Overcoats that will sell at $5.00 during this sale.

Everything is on display, noting in reserve, and nothing in this house but that is worth the money asked.

Here are a few Don'ts.

Don't fail to come.
Don't be skeptical.
Don't wait too long.
Don't miss the place.
Don't kick and crowd.
Don't over-buy yourself.
Don't be broke next week.
Don't miss the opportunity.

Don't get mad if someone tramps your corns in the mad rush for bargains.

Don't ask us to take back or exchange goods on Saturday. We cannot do it—too busy.

Attend the Stock-reducing and Trade-increasing Carnival such as was never attempted and carried into effect in this town. Now we say when the doors open here next Saturday morning, we bid you welcome.

We will be glad to see you whether you buy or not.

We are Going to Talk Underwear.

The cry all over the land now is, "Everything is going up in price" and living surely does cost more than it used to, but we will give away, absolutely free, any piece of Underwear that is in our store if it is marked higher than last season and the red ticket price will be lower than last year's price.

We bought our Underwear last April when in Philapelphia and it paid us to do it for we could not buy it so cheaply now.

Men's 10-oz. Canton Flannel Drawers, worth 50c to 60c, go at 39c only.

Men's Part-wool Undershirts worth 90c to $1.00, go at 59c each during this sale.

LADIES' COATS.

Last year we doubled our previous year's sale on Ladies', Children's and Babies Coats, because our prices were right and our goods up to date. This year finds us better prepared than ever because our stock is larger than any carried in this end of the county.

Make that tittle girl happy and warm because you owe it to her and it won't hurt your pocket book much either, for $2.48 will buy a coat for a girl 14 to 17 years old and the smaller coats cost less.

Every woman in all this country can buy a coat this season for we searched the Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York markets for the best and cheapest, and you will see how well we have succeeded when you see them.

$3.48 Buys a Coat Here That $5.00 Would be Charged You Elsewhere.

It is better to sell many coats at smaller profit than a few at our competitors' profit, that is why we sell so cheap.

THE SHOE SALE.

Shoes for the men, shoes for the boys, shoes for ladies, shoes for the girls; and it is that we won't forget the babies, because it is going to be shoe day every day down here during this sale, and if you ever want an thing in your life it is shoes, because you are in them more than half of your life. If you want shoes you will certainly be here to buy a dozen pairs of them and fit the whole family out.

We bid You Welcome.

Harry E. Huston,

SALTILLO, PA.

Now Here's Where You Save.

8 cakes Star Soap for 25c.
1 box Hold Fast shoe nails for 3c.
1 lb. loose coffee 9c.
5 gal. oil @ 11c per gallon.
1 lb. nic-nacs for 5c.
1 doz. quart glass jars 43c.
4 prs. men's 10c socks for 25c.
25 lbs. gran. sugar for $1.00.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., Oct. 9, 1907.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

(Estate of William Franklin Morningstar.)

Letters of administration having been granted the undersigned on the estate of William Franklin Morningstar, late of the Borough of Huntingdon, deceased, all persons indebted thereto are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

CHAS. C. BREWSTER, Administrator.
Sept. 6, 1907. 6t Huntingdon, Pa

Central Banking Co.

MOUNT UNION, PA.

T. H. ADAMS, President
W. T. BELL, Cashier

Discount Day—Wednesday

Stockholders Individually Liable.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK

MOUNT UNION, PA

Officers

A. B. Gillam, President.
T. A. Appleby, Vice President.
G. B. M. Kepler, Cashier

Directors:

A. B. Gillam, T. A. Appleby, C. B. Bush, M. D., Frank O'Connor, C. B. Crum, R. B. Campbell, W. G. Ewing, M. W. Isenberg, W. J. Campbell, M. D.

Household individual banks furnished on application.

A general banking business done.

Interest allowed on time deposits.

Drafts issued on the principal commercial cities.

Absolute safety of investment and courteous treatment of patrons are assured to the public, whose patronage is respectfully invited.

DeWITT'S Carbolized Containing WITCH HAZEL SALVE For Piles, Burns, Sores.

DIED.

MILLER—At the residence of her daughter, Mrs. George B. Kelley, Juniata, Wednesday night, October 2, 1907, of pneumonia Mrs. Margaret C. Miller, widow of the late George W. Miller, of Mount Union, aged 80 years, 4 months and 28 days. Interment at Mount Union, Monday.

RHODES—At his residence in Huntingdon, Sunday October 6, 1907, of Bright's disease and lung trouble, Harry E. Rhodes, aged 46 years and 7 days.

TRESPASS NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given to all persons to not trespass on any lands owned by the undersigned for the purpose of hunting, fishing, pilfering fruit or any other purpose under the penalty provided in Act of Assembly approved April 14, 1905.

M. E. DELL, G. W. TAYLOR,
J. M. DELL, W. G. TAYLOR,
MRS. AMANDA DELL,
MILES QUERRY, G. B. QUERRY.

WANTED—2,000 Cords Paper wood. I will pay the highest cash market price for all kinds of paper wood delivered on wharf at Mapleton also extract wood, Rock Oak and Chestnut. Prompt cash, payment as fast as wood is loaded, F. O. B. cars here. For furteer information, plerse writh me.

B. F. Bak

Mapleton Depot, April 15, 1907. 4t

Advertise in the ITEM.

William Reed & Son's

Store closes at 6 o'clock except Saturdays and from the 14th to 20th of each month.

Fall Opening Days

Every day is an opening day now. Big cases are yielding up the finest stock we have ever shown. Every corner of the store is filling up with the new things. You can't come too often. Every time you come you will find plenty to interest you. Notwithstanding the prevailing high prices of merchandise we are able to offer wonderful values in all departments.

The Cloak, Suit and Skirt Stocks

Are full of the most beautiful and, all things considered, cheapest garments we have ever shown.

Our Long Loose Black Coats for Women at $5.00

Are, altogether, the finest garments we have ever seen for the money. They are full 50 inches long, made of good cloth, shoulders lined, trimmed with velvet and braid in a half-dozen styles. Just come and look at them.

The China Store

Has a new home. The whole stock is now in the Basement. By the elevator or a wide, easy stairway in the rear it is but a step. You will be surprised when you see it. You will find one of the best arranged and lighted departments we know of. A few days will see the plan completed. Then bring your friends and see it.

Wm. Reed & Sons,

Huntingdon, Pa.

OUR GRAND

Fall Opening Season

STARTED

Last Saturday

under most favorable circumstances. Goods are moving promptly and all our customers are more than satisfied with the bargains we are offering.

We have the most gigantic, luxurious and irresistible collection of High-class Merchandise that was ever shown in Mapleton. All are welcome to call and look over our different departments. You will find that we have in stock everything that you want at prices that will surprise you. We buy twice as much as all the stores in Mapleton and can afford to sell them lower and wish to give our customers the benefit of our close buying.

Fall Shoes & Boots

Our line of Shoes and Boots surpasses anything that was ever shown at our store, for Men, Ladies and Children, in the newest styles.

New Creations in Ladies' Fall and Winter Suits and Coats.

We can please the most fastidious dressers. Come and see them, then try all over town to find such styles, such tailoring and materials. Above all, notice how much you can save.

The New Fall Dress Goods

Our exhibit of new Fall Dress Goods this season will be found to easily surpass any of our previous showings, both in black and colored Dress Goods. If you will kindly call before purchasing your winter supply you will admit we have the handsomest line we have ever shown, and the values are as attractive as the goods and prices. Come and judge for yourself.

Furniture and Carpets

Our Furniture Department is larger than ever and can please the most critical eye. Let us show you how we furnish cozy homes or make the home you have more cozy. We can save you some money. Come and look this department over and be convinced.

Fall Bedding.

Now is the time to think of Fall Bedding, Our store is the acknowledged headquarters for Blankets and Comforts. Everything is exactly as represented. We never sell cotton for woolen. A large and fine assortment of woolen and cotton blankets at reasonable prices.

Curtains and Draperies

Whatever you want in Lace Curtains and Draperies, Our Curtains and Portiers are not the accumulation of seasons' odds and ends but are all new, including assortments gathered in months of searching for the choice patterns of this season's creation.

Men's and Youths' Fall Suits and Overcoats.

Almost any one who knows anything about Men's Fine Clothes will tell you that S. Ginsbergs & Co. are the first. Even the high priced Custom Tailor shrugs his shoulders and frankly admits that he does not understand how we do it. It will be worth your while to come early and inspect our line before going elsewhere.

Hats and Haberdashery.

For first and best choice of Hats and Haberdashery come here. Our stock is in endless variety. It is to your interest to know that the smartest Fall and Winter Fashions for men and youths are here ready for you to see.

The line is complete. Whatever furnishings you want we have—Neckwear, Fancy Sweaters, Good Underwear, Fine Dress Shirts, Kid Gloves, Suit Cases, Trunks. We can supply you at low prices.

THERE ARE MANY REASONS why you should do your dealing at our store and why dealing with us saves you money. We offer the biggest assortment of Clothing, Dry Goods, Shoes, Furniture, Groceries and other Merchandise than all other Mapleton stores combined.

SHAPIRO BROS.'

Big Department Store,

Mapleton Depot, - - Pennsylvania.

PARKER'S STORE NEWS.

Fall | Builders' Hardware | Necessities

We shan't weary you with a long story, but we want you to know we are selling all staple goods at rock-bottom prices and will meet prices on all first-class standard goods. We are not selling you something for less than cost and then catch you on something you do not know the price of to make up the loss.

THE BEST GOODS WE CAN BUY

is our motto

A few things you need for present use:

UNDERWEAR FOR CHILDREN, LADIES AND MEN

FELTS AND RUBBERS OF ALL KINDS.

WALL PAPER IN ALL THE LATEST DESIGNS
SHOES FOR EVERY MEMBER OF YOUR FAMILY
A Full Line of Notions and Dry Goods—New Goods are being added to these lines this week—Come and inspect them.

Flour and Feed at Bottom Prices

Anything You Need. Come and we will Try to Suit You.

A. M. PARKER,

Cor. Main and Sherman Sts., MAPLETON, PA.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

Bulletin.

BALTIMORE OLD HOME WEEK.

Maryland is sending invitations to her sons and daughters scattered everywhere to come to a grand reunion, and is making extensive preparations to give them, when they come, a week of right royal entertainment.

New Baltimore, sprung Phoenix-like from the ashes of the fire of 1903, will make Old Home Week, October 13 to 19, one continual round of patriotic and civic display.

There will be an electrical pageant, a magnificent military and naval display, a gathering of patriotic societies, a parade and ball by the frateanal orders, a big concert and a night carnival.

There will be also a special pilgrimage to Annapolis on "Peggy Stewart Day," Saturday, October 19, when visitors will have an opportunity to inspect the magnificent new buildings of the United States Naval Adademy and the remodeled State House, so full of historic associations.

The Homecomers will have the advantage of specially low railroad rates. The Pennsylvania Railroad will sell excursion tickets to Baltimore October 12 to 14, good for return passage until October 21, inclusive, from all stations on its lines north and east of Shrewberry, Principio, and Port Deposit, at a considerable reduction from the reguler fare.

Every former Marylander, whose address is known, will receive a special invitation, issued by Governor Warfield, and the whole week will thrill with the hospitality for which the Old Line State is so famous.

For exact rates, conditions of tickets, and train service, consult nearest Ticket Agents.

W. C. WILSON, D. D. S.,

'hone 102, Akers Building

503 Washington St., Huntingdon, Pa.

Careful attention given to every branch of the profession. Special attention to Crown and Bridge Work. For painless extraction, NITROUS OXIDE GAS or LOCAL ANÆSTHETICS administered.

Telephone connection 8-1-00-tf

DeWitt's Little Early Risers The famous little pills.

UNION NATIONAL BANK

OF HUNTINGDON.
Cor. 5th and Penn Sts.

K. ALLEN LOVELL, President
J. C. HAZLETT, Vice President.
R. J. MATTERN, Cashier

DIRECTORS.

K. A. Lovell, J. C. Hazlett, John White, R. J Mattern, Thomas E. Africa, John Langdon and J. F. Schock.

Regular Discount Day—WEDNESDAY.

Deposits received subject to check. Collections made in all parts of the world, and a regular banking business transacted. Accounts with corporations, firms, individuals, and the business public generally, opened on most favorable terms B13s.

ANOTHER DAY IS ANOTHER CHANCE.

There is a world of hope in the new-born day
When the past is dead, and the amber way
Reaches out to the earnest glance—
Another day is another chance.

Let us blot the page where the wrong has been,
Forgetting the sorrow, and care, and sin;
It quickens the blood like a Kerry dance—
Another day is another chance.

A fig for trials, a truce to care;
To-morrow's before us to do and dare;
Hope flings her banner our joy to enhance—
Another day is another chance.

Another chance where hope lies dead,
Where honor and all save life have fled,
Is a coat of armor, a shield, and a lance—
Another day is another chance.
—From Ainslee's Magazine.

DIDN'T WANT IT, AFTER ALL

Young Robert Has Some Trouble Getting Luncheon at a Railroad Station.

By Wilbur Nesbit.

"Papa, I'm hungry," Robert said, "but I don't want—"

"Now, you make up your mind this minute about the bread and milk—no ice cream goes, Robert. And we'll have to hurry or we'll miss our train."

A young man, who looked as though he might be a new drummer, stopped to pet Robert's head and ask:

"Your boy?"

"Yes," Mr. Todd said.

"Fine little codger. Going to fill him up, eh?"

"I am, if he can get over the idea that because a lot of his foolish relations have made a pet of him he can have all the rubbish he wants to eat."

"Shucks! Children thrive on rubbish. I've got a girl two years old, and she eats everything from matches up."

"Yes, and some day you will be wondering why she is rickety or anaemic."

"Guess not. She weighs seventy-five pounds, nearly, now."

"Well, I want some corned-beef hash, a cup of coffee, and a piece of mince pie. Robert, when you can make up your mind what you want, I'll order for you."

Roberts' lips began to quiver, and the kind old lady said, "There, there, dear!" The red-whiskered man looked round to see if he could find some peppermint stick candy that he might buy and slip to Robert surreptitiously, and the young man frowned at Mr. Todd.

"Corned beef hash and mince pie aren't any better for you than ice cream is for him," he ventured.

Mr. Todd slammed his glass down so hard that he spilled half the water.

"I know my own digestion," he said stiffly.

"You ought to; you ought to know it for two or three weeks at a time, if you load up on canned corned beef and restaurant mince-meat."

"That is beside the point, sir. I am responsible for my own eating, while this child is not yet responsible."

Two or three more people had edged up to the table by this time and were peering curiously at the little group. This formed a nucleus, and soon every one who was leaving the restaurant halted and listened to the young man and Mr. Todd as they argued. Robert had been forgotten, and was munching a piece of bread and butter the motherly old lady had smuggled to him, while in his greasy fingers were clutched two pennies from the man with the red side whiskers.

The policeman on duty in the station came over to see what was the trouble.

"What's wrong here," he demanded.

"This man—" began the motherly lady.

"Kidnapin'?" demanded the officer, grasping his club and frowning portentously at Mr. Todd.

"No, sir!" Mr. Todd exclaimed. "I am simply trying to give my child what he should have to eat. Instead of being permitted to do so, a lot of idle people, with nothing better to do than meddle in the affairs of others, have had the nerve to try to tell me what I ought to do. I know my own business, and it is none of yours, officer. I'll thank you all to look after your own affairs."

"The boy wants some ice cream and his father won't get it for him," offered the waitress.

"Huh!" the officer said. "What harm is a dish of ice cream likely to do a kid? I've got nine of them, an' they can eat a whole freezer full at one sittin'. There's a lot of fool theories nowadays."

"I shall take your number and report you, sir," declared Mr. Todd.

"Do it, an' welcome," answered the policeman. "Here's me number. Wan hundred an' sixteen. It 'ud be twenty-t'ree for you, if you wasn't in care of that fine-lookin' little boy."

There is no telling what might have happened, had not the train caller stampeded the crowd with the bellowing announcement that the next train would leave in one minute. Mr. Todd seized Robert by the hand, rushed to the lunch counter, bought three ham sandwiches and a paper bag of doughnuts and dragged him toward the train.

Once aboard, he handed Robert a mustard-loaded sandwich, and while the boy ate it Mr. Todd looked out of the window and muttered about how many fools there were in the world.

"Papa," Robert said, reaching into the bag for a doughnut, "I wanted to tell you something at the table, but you wouldn't let me."

"What was it, Robert "

"I was trying to tell you that I didn't want any ice cream.—From Success Magazine.

QUEEN THIY'S INFLUENCE.

With Her Son She Modified Egyptian Art and Developed Thought.

By the time that Amenhotep had reigned for 30 years or so, he had ceased to give much attention to state affairs, and the power had almost entirely passed into the hands of Thiy and her son, who now must have been some 20 years of age. Already between them they had brought Aton into the foreground, had modified the art, and had developed a tone of thought which can hardly be considered as purely Egyptian. The court was now more brilliant than ever, and Queen Thiy, with her beautiful face, presided over scenes of festivity of indescribable splendor. Thoughtful persons, however, were beginning to look askance at the sallow, ascetic young man who soon would be their Pharaoh; for already he had formulated a philosophy of joy and happiness which, in its intensity, had less in manner. The death of Amenhotep III. would, it was felt, give the youth the opportunity of forcing this philosophy upon the court, and no one could yet say whether it would increase or quell the gaieties then in vogue.

A year or so later the death of the king occurred, and he was carried to his tomb in a lonely valley which leads off that valley where lay his ancestors and his parents-in-law, and where Thiy's tomb was already being prepared. Amenhotep IV. was immediately proclaimed king; and although still a young man, the influence of his mother and the whole tendency of the court had aged him considerably, so that he was at once capable of acting for himself. He was not a strong man physically, and the lines of his emaciated face show plainly his ascetic nature.

There were three ideas which had impressed themselves upon his youthful mind, and which most Egyptologists believe him to have derived from his mother. First, the vanities and the conventionalities of the age had imbued him with an intense desire for truth in all things; second, the pedantic philosophy of the Amen priesthood had sickened him of the unnecessary solemnities of life, and had set him hunting for real joy; and thirdly, the teaching perhaps of his mother had led him to the belief that the sun was the only true God and creator. Truth, happiness and sunshine were thus the keynotes of his philosophy and his religion; and these ideas he now began to promulgate with the greatest energy.—From Arthur E. P. Weigall's "A New Discovery in Egypt" in the Century.

A Wonderful Thing.

Mr. Brown had just had a telephone connection between his office and house and was very much pleased with it.

"I tell you, Smith," he was saying "this telephone business is a wonderful thing. I want you to dine with me this evening, and I will notify Mrs. Brown to expect you."

Brown (speaking through the telephone): My friend Smith will dine with us this evening.

"Now listen and hear how plain her reply comes back."

Mrs. Brown's reply came back with startling distinctness:

"Ask your friend Smith if he thinks we keep a hotel."—The Home Magazine.

A Doubtful Question.

At a dinner party a clergyman was much more bored than edified by a young lady who told him a long story of her aunt's narrow escape from a railway accident. "Owing to the congested traffic at the corner of Park lane," she told him, "my aunt just missed the train at Victoria which was wrecked at Croydon. Wasn't it providential?"

"Can't say," replied the cleric, in a grating voice; "didn't know your aunt."—Illustrated Bits.

Licorice root grows wild in the fields of Asia Minor, and until 50 years ago was practically unused. Today the annual exports to the United States alone are worth about $550,000.

LYNCH NEGRO WHO SHOT POLICEMAN

Mob Batters Its Way Into Jail at Cumberland, Md.

OFFICERS THOUGHT THREAT IDLE

Members of His Own Race Help in the Lynching of Williams Burns, Colored — Shot and Kicked to Death.

Cumberland, Md.— William Burns, a negro, who shot Policeman August Baker, causing his death, was taken from jail here by an infuriated mob and kicked and shot to death.

As there has never before been a lynching here the authorities paid no attention to threats of lynching in this case, and when a mob of fifty men approached the jail early they found only one deputy sheriff, Adam Hendley, to oppose them. When he refused to give up the keys they battered the door in with a telegraph pole.

Burns shot the policeman to prevent being arrested, and the latter's death was followed by threats against the negro, these coming as much from those of his own race as from the whites.

When the mob broke into the jail other negroes than Burns, who were in neighboring cells, were careful to guide the lynchers to that of Burns, and here again the battering ram was used. The lynchers found their victim crouched behind his cot, and seizing him by the feet dragged him up and down stairs and into the street, where within a few yards of the entrance to the jail he was killed.

The Rev. W. Cleveland Hicks, an Episcopal clergyman, did his best to save the negro, and afterward protected the body until the arrival on the scene of Judge A. Hunter Boyd and the police. Judge Boyd called upon the crowd to disperse and was promptly obeyed. The body was removed to an undertaking establishment, and 10,000 persons are estimated to have viewed it.

24 MEN SHRIVEL IN HOT METAL.

Four Workmen Dead and Twenty Dying When 5000 Tons Explode.

Butler, Pa.—An explosion caused by the upsetting of the metal pot in the No. 1 cupola of the Standard Steel Company here resulted in the death of four men, fatally injuring twenty and seriously injuring ten others. Almost all the men were foreigners. The large wheel plant, 150 by 100 feet, was demolished, causing a loss estimated at $100,000.

The condition of the thirty men injured is pitiable. Although still alive, the features of most of them are mutilated beyond recognition. The hot metal was showered over them causing horrible injuries. Arms, fingers and ears were torn off, while many of the men lost their eyes. At midnight the physicians attending the injured said at least twenty would die.

Buildings in the city, from the force of the explosion, shivered as if shaken by an earthquake, and thousands rushed from their homes panic stricken.

ROWLANDS FREED.

Jury Finds Doctor and Wife Didn't Poison the First Husband.

Raleigh, N. C.—Dr. and Mrs. David Rowland were acquitted of the charge of murdering Mrs. Rowland's first husband, Charles R. Strange. The jury in the Superior Court had been given the case at midnight, and was out nearly ten hours.

The crowd at court cheered the verdict. The couple were driven to Rowland's office, where another demonstration took place. Friends crowded in to congratulate them, and a wagonload of flowers was sent in. The doctor will resume his practice.

The prosecution was brought about largely by the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. When Charles R. Strange, a member, died suddenly, his fellow-workers declared his wife and Dr. Rowland had been meeting clandestinely and wished to get rid of Strange so as to marry

INCREASE IN EARNINGS.

Gain Shown by Ohio Railroads Despite Two-Cent Fare Law.

Columbus, Ohio.—The reports of thirty-nine railroads operating in Ohio, just submitted to the State Railway Commission, show that the two-cent passenger fare law has in the main operated to the railroads' advantage.

The reports for the fiscal year ended on June 30, 1907, show an aggregate net gain on passenger receipts for these roads of $1,332,282, compared with earnings for 1906, which year included three months' operation under the two-cent fare.

Only ten of the thirty-nine lines reporting show a decrease in passenger earnings, and this aggregates only $55,645.

Mrs. Mary J. Holmes Dead.

Mrs. Mary J. Holmes, well known authoress and contributor to many magazines, died at her home in Brockport, Monroe County, N. Y. Mrs. Holmes had been visiting near her birthplace, at Brookfield, Mass., and was taken ill at Albany on her way home.

STATE NEWS BUDGET.

Law Librarian a Suicide.

The body of Peroy Digby, law librarian of Allegheny County, was found in the Ohio River at the foot of Lighthill street, Pittsburg. He disappeared after going to a bank and drawing $25, which was found on his body. It was at first believed that his mind had become unbalanced because of an overtaxed brain, he having to keep track of 50,000 volumes and their references without any catalogue. It developed otherwise. Before he disappeared he went to his attorney and told him a story, which caused the legal adviser to tell him to write his will, have his wife do the same, make his peace with God and go kill himself. This advice he evidently followed out to the letter. His wife is prostrated and her life is despaired of.

Sells Hotel to Wed.

Harry Paddock Mashey, owner of the Hotel Dorset in the East End, Pittsburg, sold his hotel to R. W. Arnold, that he might become the husband of Miss Fanchon Paddock, daughter of Maggie Mitchell, the actress, who was famous a score of years ago, but who since has retired with a big fortune. Miss Paddock would not consent to become Mashey's bride until he had retired from the hotel business, because there was a barroom connected with the hotel. Although he was making money rapidly, Mashey sold the hotel, and the two will be married. The Mashey family is wealthy. George Mashey, father of the bridegroom-to-be, accumulated a fortune in the retail liquor and restaurant business in Pittsburg, but retired years ago.

Wins Revolver, Kills Brother.

Edward Kaufman, nine years old, was instantly killed at Nottingham by his brother Harry. The elder boy recently won a revolver on a cane board at the county fair. Armed with the weapon, he went to meet Edward on his way home from school, and, pretending to be a highwayman, held the little fellow up at the point of the pistol. The weapon was discharged and the bullet penetrated young Kaufman's brain. The brother at an inquest was exonerated from blame.

Japs Order 362 Engines.

The Japanese Government has placed an order with the Duff Manufacturing Company, of Allegheny, for 362 mammoth locomotives, specially designed and constructed to meet the demands of railroad improvement now being pushed forward in Manchuria. The order provides that the big engines are to be specially built to avoid derailment, and in addition are to be equipped with huge jacks that will enable their crews to lift them back to the tracks in case of derailment.

Nag's Killing Kick Gets Even.

Frank Hohman, of New Castle, aged twenty-seven, was kicked by a horse on the breast in retaliation. His father, John H. Hohman, was at the Warren Insane Asylum. The father about two months ago while crazy, tortured horses and slit the tongue of one with a knife and sprinkled red pepper in the wound. He was declared insane. The boy filled his father's place in the stable, and one of the same horses gave the son his death wound.

Old Man Quits Bedfellow.

To retire as usual after carefully locking all the doors to make the house secure against intrusion and then to awake during the night and find a burglar in bed with him was the unique experience of Thomas Crossley, an octogenarian, who lives alone in Valley Township, near Danville. The old man, protesting in vain, got up and ran in his nightshirt to a neighbor's and sure enough, investigation showed that his home had been ransacked and robbed.

Thirty Years For Murders.

Ludwig Szczygiel, the former Polish priest, convicted of murder in the second degree for the killing of Andrew and Stephen Starzynski, hotel proprietors, of the South Side, Pittsburg, last August, was sentenced to undergo thirty years' imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary.

Robbers Get His Life Policy.

Thieves broke into the general store of H. H. Erdman, Milford Square, in which the postoffice is conducted, and took about $100 in postal funds and several hundred dollars' worth of goods, also Mr. Erdman's life insurance policy.

Rural Teachers Far Ahead.

The proportion of teachers who take advanced studies is greater in Montgomery than in any other county in the State, according to Dr. A Duncan Yocum, professor of pedagogy at the University of Pennsylvania.

Impaled on Single-Tree Hook.

John L. Moore, aged sixty years owner of a livery stable at Bryn Mawr, split his jaw and tore his face by so plunging forward in collision with another vehicle that the hook of the single-tree of his own rig pierced his mouth.

Food Soars Out of Sight.

With eggs selling at thirty-five cents a dozen and butter at forty cents a pound housekeepers at Hazleton were startled by the announcement that milkmen and farmers were forming a trust to raise the price from eight to ten cents a quart.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COMMENTS FOR OCT. 13 BY THE REV. I. W. HENDERSON.

Subject: Israel Enters the Land of Promise, Josh. 3:5-17—Golden Text, Ps. 107:7—Memory Verse, 17—Commentary.

In accordance with the promise of God, Israel enters the land of promise. Under the direct and marvelous manifestation of God's providence they cross the Jordan and stand within sight of the walls of Jericho.

Joshua's words, as given in the fifth verse of our lesson, compel our attention. "Sanctify yourselves, for to-morrow the Lord will do wonders among you." It is a call to consecration because God is to work wonders among them and because God will not manifest Himself, and cannot, except they are prepared.

The dedication of themselves was followed as we see by a transcendant manifestation of the providence and potency of God. The rite of sanctification was fitting.

Israel was upon the threshold of a new experience. She was about to enter into a new life. The hopes of generations, the promises of centuries were about to be consummated. It was a solemn time. The day was momentous. History was in the making. Joshua was aware of it. The wandering multitude must have been impressed by it. A new epoch was about to begin. A nation was coming to its own. To-day, the wilderness, its memories, its hardships, its discouragements, the vision of a promised inheritance! To-morrow, Jordan passed, hopes realized, promises fulfilled, memories translated into hopes. It was a mighty moment.

It was proper that they should be peculiarly prepared. It was right that they should be impressed by the greatness of the occasion. The event was too tremendous not to be solemnized and signalized by a special ceremony. The God who had led them so far, so patiently, so decisively, was entitled to the dedication and the thanks of all Israel. They had to consecrate themselves because God was about to exalt them, because the manifestation of Jehovah's power was impossible without their submission entirely to His will.

So it has ever been. So will it ever be. No man and no nation has enjoyed the revelation of the plenitude of the power of God except the individual or national will has been subordinated to the dictates of Divinity. And no person or people will ever experience a satisfactory knowledge of the inspiring providence of God except the personal or popular volition be subjected to the mandates of the mind of God. Whenever and wherever persons or peoples sanctify themselves before God, acknowledging their indebtedness to Him, recognizing their obligations under Him, pledging their faith in undivided loyalty to Him, then and there God has ever manifested Himself and done wonders. And what time men or nations in future determine to thank God and to hail Him and to serve Him then will Jehovah manifest Himself mightily. Israel has proved it. America has proved it. It is to be hoped that America will demonstrate the truth again.

For along the highway of human progress America has traveled under the espionage of God to national greatness. We have triumphed over difficulties and been victorious over oppositions and gone through distresses and afflictions and despair. We are now upon the border of a larger progress and of an increased national prestige. No man of vision can fail to discern in the signs of the times limitless opportunities for the development of our national resources in money and men, in influence and character. The achievements of America of to-day are but slight adumbrations of the glories that may be hers in coming years if she will, as she stands on the threshold of nobler things, sanctify herself in spirit and in truth.

We cannot be fit for larger usefulness except we are right with God and dedicated to Him. Jehovah cannot utilize us more until we subject ourselves to Him.

In order that we shall be ready for service and prepared for the furtherance of the projects of the Almighty as they concern America we must pay heed to the command of Joshua to Israel as given in the ninth verse of the lesson we are studying: "Come hither and hear the words of the Lord your God." For we cannot build without plans and specifications a building that shall be durable and beautiful. We cannot do God's work until we hear God's message. To serve efficiently we must hear the captain's orders. If we would labor for God we must listen to God.

Much of the leadership of America listens little to God. In the measure that we have a leadership that is deaf to divine directions, we are misled, we are handicaped. For progress is only possible when we are in harmony with the will of God. We cannot know God's mind except we listen to God's voice.

The task that God has delivered to America, the future that He has prepared for her, is too great to be accomplished without His inspiration, His direction, His sustentation. America's future is cut after a divine pattern. Only Divinity can effect its realization. Only that humanity that is surcharged with divinity will ever enjoy the vision of it. Let us therefore listen to the word of the Lord our God and with sanctified souls go on and up until this land shall be indeed God's country and the future of our fatherland shall be secured.

ROOSEVELT SPEAKS AT M'KINLEY TOMB

Tribute to Martyred Statesman at Dedication of Mausoleum.

ECONOMIC LESSONS HE DREW

Wrong to Hate Honest Wealth, Says the President—He Implores His Countrymen to Discriminate—"McKinley's Attitude Should Be Ours To-day."

Canton, Ohio. — The McKinley mausoleum was dedicated in the presence of hundreds of distinguished Americans, including Vice-President Fairbanks, members of the Cabinet, United States Senators, representatives of foreign countries and fully 50,000 pilgrims from all parts of the United States.

President Roosevelt delivered the principal address of the day. The other speakers were Justice William R. Day, who was McKinley's Secretary of State, and Governor Andrew L. Harris, of Ohio. James Whitcomb Riley read a poem, "President McKinley," written for the occasion.

The site of the monument is some distance from the city of Canton, and is inaccessible by street cars. Many unable to procure conveyances walked all the way, most of them fasting since early in the morning.

Justice Day was the first speaker. He was followed by Governor Harris, whose address was followed by the unveiling of a bronze statue of President McKinley by his only sister, Miss Helen McKinley, of Cleveland.

MEMORIAL TO THE LATE PRESIDENT McKINLEY, DEDICATED BY PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

The statue presents President McKinley delivering the address at Buffalo which was his last public utterance. It is the work of Charles Henry Niehaus, of New York.

The program was closed by the singing of "America" and a benediction by the Right Rev. Ignatius F. Horstman, Catholic Bishop of Cleveland.

President Roosevelt in his speech, after a warm eulogy of President McKinley, in which he said that the latter had won the hearts of American people as but three or four of all the Presidents had done, decried both arrogance toward the weak and envious hatred of the wealthy. He said that it would be a disaster to the country to adopt an attitude of envy toward "success worthily won, toward wealth honestly acquired. Every manifestation of feeling of this kind should be crushed by the weight of sensible public opinion."

The President also said that the war upon chicanery and wrongdoing among wealthy men should go on and that it was "a veritable calamity to achieve a temporary triumph by violation or evasion of the law; we are the best friends and the stanchest upholders of the rights of property when we set our faces like flint against those offenders who do wrong in order to acquire great wealth or who use this wealth to help wrongdoing. Wrongdoing is confined to one class. Both the wageworker and the capitalist are able to enter each in to the other's life."

The President's address was in part as follows:

"William McKinley had to grapple with more serious and complex problems than any President since Lincoln; and yet, while meeting every demand of statesmanship, he continued to live a beautiful and touching family life. No other President has ever more deserved to have his life work characterized in Lincoln's words as being carried on 'with malice toward none, with charity toward all.'

"Not merely was he in personal touch with farmer and town dweller, with capitalist and wage worker, but he felt an intimate understanding of each, and therefore an intimate sympathy with each; and his consistent effort was to try to judge all with the same justice. Surely, this attitude of his should be the attitude of all our people to-day. It would be a cruel disaster to this country to permit ourselves to adopt an attitude of hatred and envy toward success worthily won, toward wealth honestly acquired.

"From the standpoint of our material prosperity there is only one other thing as important as the discouragement of a spirit of envy and hostility toward honest business men, toward honest men of means; this is the discouragement of dishonest business men, the war upon chicanery and wrongdoing, which are peculiarly repulsive, peculiarly noxious, when exhibited by men who have no excuse of want, of poverty, of ignorance, for their crimes. Men of means and, above all, men of great wealth can exist in safety under the peaceful protection of the State only in orderly societies where liberty manifests itself through and under the law.

"It is a veritable calamity to achieve a temporary triumph by violation or evasion of the law; and we are the best friends of the man of property, we show ourselves the stanchest upholders of the rights of property when we set our faces like flint against those offenders who do wrong in order to acquire great wealth or who use this wealth as a help to wrongdoing.

"Good and evil are to be found among both rich and poor, and in drawing the line among our fellows we must draw it on conducts and not on worldly possessions. It was President McKinley's peculiar glory that in actual practice he realized this as it is given to but few men to realize it; that his broad and deep sympathies made him feel a genuine sense of oneness with all his fellow-Americans, whatever their station or work in life, so that to his soul they were all joined with him in a great brotherly democracy of the spirit. It is not given to many of us in our lives actually to realize this attitude to the extent that he did; but we can at least have it before us as the goal of our endeavor, and by so doing we shall pay honor better than in any other way to the memory of the dead President whose services in life we this day commemorate."

After vigorous hand-clapping over the President's reference to the discouragement of dishonest rich men, he stopped abruptly and demanded that the applause cease.

"Wait a moment," he said. "I don't want you to applaud this part unless you are willing also to applaud the part I read first, to which you listened in silence. I want you to understand that I will stand just as straight for the rights of the honest man who wins his fortune by honest methods as I will stand against the dishonest man who wins a fortune by dishonest methods."

Immediately after the dedicatory ceremonies, President Roosevelt and party visited the interior of the tomb. Next went the invited guests, and then the general public, the procession continuing until dark.

The tomb, built at a cost of over $600,000, is the donation of over a million Americans. It now holds the bodies of President McKinley and Mrs. McKinley and their only children, Ida and Mary, who died in infancy. The bodies of President and Mrs. McKinley are in bronze caskets in the sarcophagi, while the bodies of the children are in caskets placed in niches in the wall. The tomb is a work of simple art, designed by H. Van Buren Magonigle, of New York, and is situated on Monument Hill, a high and picturesque spot, close to President McKinley's old home in Canton.

The monument is reached by a flight of steps fifty-eight feet in width in four runs, with wide landings between, making a total length of 200 feet.

Prediction of Senator Burkett.

Senator Burkett, of Nebraska, predicted at Washington that President Roosevelt will be forced to accept renomination.

Peace, a Poet's Dream.

Bishop Potter declared The Hague Conference was only a poet's dream, and that war would continue to the end of time.

COST OF FOOD INCREASED

From Beef to Prunes the Prices Are 40 Per Cent. More.

But Three Exceptions to Dearer Commodities in New York City Are Tea, Coffee and Sugar.

New York City.—Americans will pay more for food this winter than ever before. From beef to prunes the householder will be compelled to expend from fifteen per cent. to forty per cent. more for similar articles than he did last year, and according to dealers, wholesale and retail, the end is nowhere in sight.

New York City is fast approaching a famine standard, and until many conditions, local and general, are changed there can be no falling in prices. For every branch of the food supply trade there is a different explanation, and with the exception of beef and eggs all increases are ascribed to natural or general causes.

For beef there is only the one reason given—the Beef Trust has raised its prices, as it has the power to do, and against that neither individual nor community has any chance. To the same influence is ascribed the increase in the price of eggs. The packers have cornered the Western output, upon which New York City primarily depends, and with this great supply in storage is awaiting the time when increased prices will permit them to dispose of their holdings at enormous profits.

For the increased price in canned goods two things are blamed by the trade. One is the rigid enforcement of the Pure Food law and the other is a shortness of crop in certain articles.

The Pure Food law has withdrawn from the market almost entirely the cheaper canned goods, which depended for their price on adulterants and preservative ingredients.

Sulphur has been put on the banned list, and the California trade has been cut in two. The local driers have great difficulty in obtaining fruit because the farmer of to-day obtains better prices from three sources. He sells his fruit fresh, or he sells it to the canner, or he stores it himself and takes advantage of rise in price.

The pie fiend is to suffer, too. Wholesale prices on pies will be increased as follows: Ten cent pies, to fourteen cents; twelve cent pies, to sixteen cents; fourteen cent pies, to eighteen cents.

With the exception of tomatoes all sections report short crops everywhere for the current season. Apples were scarce; peaches, berries, vegetables generally fell off. The Columbia River salmon catch was the smallest in its recent history, and there are few shellfish for canning anywhere. The wholesale price for milk set forth in trade circulars has increased about three-quarters of a cent since August 7. This raise has not been reflected in the retail prices of a majority of the dealers. Only one firm has announced an increase of from eight cents to nine cents a quart, but it is thought the others will act soon.

Causes assigned for this are a bad season and the rigid enforcement of new rules by the Board of Health.

The wholesale price of butter has increased from twenty-five to thirty cents a pound since August 1, and that means a retail price of from thirty-five to forty, according to the merchant and the district in which he does business. The high cost of butter is ascribed to two things. One, of course, is the scarcity of milk, and the other is the oleomargarine law. Before the oleomargarine law went into force a substitute for butter could be purchased. Since the law in New York has put it out of the market, butter has been the only thing.

In all the long list of necessaries on the trade lists only three things were quoted at the same price as on August 1, of this year. These were tea, coffee and sugar.

The fashionable restaurants have not increased their prices, but there is no telling when this will be done. The season is just beginning for the great establishments like Delmonico's, Sherry's, Martin's and the Waldorf, and their prices will depend on their patronage.

THE TRAGEDY OF IT!

—Cartoon from the New York News.

GIVE UP COLLEGE ATHLETICS, OR $3,000,000---WHICH?

Swarthmore Puzzled Whether to Withdraw From Intercollegiate Sports as a Price For the Big Bequest of a Rich Quakeress.

Philadelphia.—By the will of Miss Anna T. Jeanes, member of one of the oldest and wealthiest of Pennsylvania Quaker families, Swarthmore College is to receive coal lands valued at, possibly, $3,000,000 if it gives up forever all participation in intercollegiate athletics. If the trustees solemnly pledge themselves to forbid every possible form of physical contest with other institutions of learning, from football to lawn tennis, the lands on which are collieries paying heavy royalties go to the institution absolutely; if they fail to do this the property goes to other charities.

Miss Jeanes was almost the last immediate member of her family, and died recently in the Friends' Home, which she established. The surviving members of the family are too wealthy to be affected by the disposal of the $4,000,000 she left. All are strict adherents to the ancient faith and their wealth has come from the increase in values of property acquired generations ago.

Swarthmore College is a co-educational institution, maintained by wealthy Quakers of Philadelphia, on the outskirts of the city. It has always been distinguished for the athletic prowess of its students. Its football, baseball and lacrosse teams particularly have excelled, while it has produced several intercollegiate champions in general athletics. Members of the Jeanes family have from time to time helped the college, until to-day its productive fund is about $900,000. Miss Jeanes was always opposed to athletics, holding they absorbed too much of the students' time and engendered harsh feelings between colleges. She made known this in her will.

The question of accepting the bequest came up at the fall meeting of the Board of Managers and a committee, consisting of Joseph Wharton, Charles F. Jenkins and Howard Cooper Johnson was appointed to investigate the lands and make a report to the board at the next meeting in December.

Mr. Wharton, who is one of the executors of the Jeanes estate, read that portion of the will of the Quakeress relating to the institution, and the board, several members of which are women, listened attentively. No one seemed anxious to give up the money, but none seemed willing to take the initiative in advocating the abolition of athletics.

While the committee is investigating the pulse of the college will be felt. From interviews with men prominent in the Quaker college affairs it looks as if the gift would be rejected. Dr. G. A. Hoadley, chairman of the Faculty Committee on Athletics, said:

"Athletics are the blood and bone of a college. They should not be cut out for any amount of money. The faculty are opposed to the acceptance of the gift under the conditions imposed."

Walter Clothier, chairman of the Alumni Athletic Committee, says that so far as his committee goes he does not believe athletics should be given up for any amount. He is also credited with having said that the college would rather win a victory from the University of Pennsylvania on the athletic field than have the money.

Professor Hoag, who represents the liberal element of the faculty, said: "I talked with Miss Jeanes frequently about athletics. She was particularly opposed to football, as she said she had read so much in the papers about the accidents which attended the game. She was also opposed to the gambling that so frequently develops over games."

Herman Pritchard, captain of the football team, said: "We would rather have intercollegiate athletics than all the money left by Miss Jeanes, or even all the money in Wall Street."

Swarthmore enjoys at present an endowment of $900,000. An addition of $3,000,000 to its productive funds would place it at once on the financial standing of Brown, Princeton, the Northwestern University and the University of California, and within a million dollars of the University of Pennsylvania.

WOULD CURB POWER OF FEDERAL COURTS

Attorneys-General of Thirteen States Consider Means of Ending State Conflicts.

St. Louis.—Action that may have a far-reaching effect in anti-trust and corporation litigation, and which may bear fruit in almost every State, was taken by the convention of Attorneys-General of thirteen States in its final session here.

A committee was appointed to draft a scheme of anti-trust legislation to be sent to all Attorneys-General, and as a climax the Attorneys-General adopted a resolution which is expected to aid in removing a thorn in the flesh of the State officers—the interference by Federal circuit courts with the operation of State laws.

Permanent organization also was effected, under the name of the National Association of Attorneys-General of the United States, and a united front will be presented in legal actions brought by different States against the same corporation or trust.

The resolution is a memorial to Congress, and was framed by a committee composed of Attorneys-General E. T. Young, of Minnesota; Dana Malone, of Massachusetts; A. M. Garber, of Alabama; W. T. Thompson, of Nebraska; W. H. Dickson, of Colorado, and H. S. Hadley, of Missouri. It follows lines pointed out by Mr. Young. The memorial is as follows:

"Whereas, The efficient administration, as well as the preservation, of our dual system of government requires that each sovereignty be permitted to exercise its function as defined by the Federal Constitution, unhampered by the other; therefore, be it

"Resolved, By the convention of Attorneys-General of the several States here assembled, that we earnestly recommend to the favorable consideration of the President and the Congress of the United States the enactment of a law providing that no circuit court of the United States, or any judge exercising powers of such circuit courts, shall have jurisdiction in any case brought to restrain any officer of a State, or any administrative board of a State, from instituting in a State court any suit or other appropriate proceeding to enforce the law of such State, or to enforce any order made by such administrative board, but allowing any person or corporation asserting in any such action in a State court any right arising under the Constitution or any law of the United States to have the decision of the highest court of such State reviewed by the Supreme Court of the United States, as now provided by law.

"We also recommend that suits in Federal circuit court by persons interested in corporations to restrain such corporations from obeying the laws of States in which they are doing business be prohibited."

EPWORTH LEAGUE.

Oct. 13: "Membership in the church." "Abide in me and I in you."—John xv, 1-8.

By REV. WALTER J. YATES, D. D.

Passages for reference—Rom. xii, 4, 5; I Cor. xii, 12-28; Rev. xxi, 27.

With all that has been written and spoken on this subject through all the years past the final word has not yet been said, nor will it be until the last member is gathered into the earthly fold, perhaps not even then, for even after the last of earth's redeemed ones have safely passed within the portals of pearl it may well be thought that they who have "gone up out of much tribulation and have washed their robes white in the blood of the Lamb" will find most pleasing and profitable occupation in considering the matter of the church, the body of Christ, recalling the trials and victories of the past and forecasting the glories of the opening revelation of eternal ages of mercy.

There are many angles of view from which the church and its membership may be considered.

One fascinating idea with minds of a certain cast is the organic oneness of the visible society. Some are impressed deeply to think of all the hosts of the church engaged in using the same forms in worship and even the same words in prayer and praise, no matter what their common speech may be or their race. Here lies some of the strength of the Roman Catholic church. It is a great organization in government and has a most impressive ritual of worship. Others naturally put stress on the invisible elements of heart sentiment and consider the union of all true believers in a mystical rather than in a visible body.

More important than either of these is that sentiment which Jesus emphasized, the personal union with Himself and the Father. This is more than securing uniformity of creed and practice. This is the prime essential for membership in the church of Christ. It is both visible and invisible in nature. The faith and hope and love which flow from the divine source into all the channels of the human life and its activities can be known only to those who participate in it. But as truly as ascending sap in the vine is shown in flower and fruit, so surely do the powers of the divine life in the Christian inner life become manifest in the words and looks and conduct. There is a gentleness which comes only of grace and always does come where grace has been received and shows the true follower of Jesus. The city on the hill cannot be hid, nor the light on the candle stand.

Two grave faults exist now, as they always have done. There are many in the church who have no vital godliness. What shall be done about it? Try as best you may, they can never be all weeded out. We have not skill to always distinguish between the true and false. In pulling up tares we ruin much wheat and never get all the tares out then. Be patient and trust that the Lord has an eye on the field, and all the responsibility is not laid on your shoulders.

A more grievous thing is the fact that many who ought to be inside are on the outside of the church. That is a serious matter. Should we not best get to work on this problem? Why don't they come in? Perhaps they don't like the company inside. Are they right in any measure or wholly wrong? Better do some thinking on this subject and see what you can do about it.

We are selling the best coal ever brought to town; all lumps at $3.10 per ton. Give us your orders Coal on hand at all times. Half ton lots $3.20 W. F. Gilbert.

Your Last Chance

FOR A SATURDAY

AUCTION SALE!

This coming Saturday, October 12th, is the last Saturday Auction Day. You may never again have such an opportunity to buy merchandise at what you bid for it. You can supply your wants for the coming winter at a trifle of cost and this coming Saturday is your only chance. So be sure and come because others might beat you out of many a dollar's worth of big bargains.

The greatest opportunity to buy some things for practically nothing.

Thousands of Dollars Worth

Of goods to be sold at what they will bring. Your chance of a lifetime if you will only take advantage of it.

"The Leader" Dept. Store

OF MAPLETON DEPOT, PENNA.,

Is being closed out by the creditors and it must be closed out in a short time which will enable you to buy

Clothing, Dry Goods,

Shoes, Hardware,

HATS, CAPS, GROCERIES and anything in the Big Store at less than the manufacturers can supply even to the merchant

COME EARLY AND PICK THE CREAM OF THE BIG BARGAINS.

Auction Sales

SATURDAY'S SALE WILL BEGIN AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M.

September 24, 1907. **J. H. MILLER, Auctioneer.**

We Suggest for Your Horse and Cow

Dix German Horse and Cattle POWDER

For Your Chickens

Dix Germam Poultry Powders

For Your Shoes and Harness

Martin's Life of Leather

And for You:

Dix German Penetrating Liniment

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Caskets always in stock for Personal selection. Charges reasonable. Prompt, efficient service. Phone—Coles Valley, Eagle Foundry, People's and Saltillo lines.

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Blueprints and specifications. Jobbing promptly attended to. Satisfaction guaranteed. Terms reasonable.

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All branches of the profession given careful attention. Telephone connection. 2-7-06

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No. 327 Penn Street. HUNTINGDON, PA.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

Prayer Meeting Topic For the Week Beginning Oct. 13.

By REV. S. H. DOYLE.

Topic.—Remember eternity!—I John ii, 15-17, 24, 25.

Eternity is a word impossible to comprehend. We can grasp the meaning of a few years of time, but for the human mind to grasp the significance of never ending years, time that is never to end, is beyond the ability of the greatest human mind that God created. Only the eternal God alone can grasp the idea of eternity. But if such a condition of time enters into our lives it is indeed well for us to remember that fact, to keep it in our minds as an influence over our lives.

What are we to remember about eternity?

1. We should remember that there is an eternity! This is the great fact emphasized in the text. Remember eternity! Even before Christ came into the world the greatest philosophers of the world, such as Socrates, had reasoned that there must be an eternity of life for man. The doctrine of the immortality of the soul was nothing less than the eternal life of the soul. But when Christ came to earth He taught the doctrine with authority. He had existed in the eternity of the past and declared with divine authority that eternity also stretched into the future; that man's soul never died, but lived on forever. We will live through eternal years. Well may we seriously consider this awful, tremendous fact. If it were all of life to live and all of death to die, life might be considered unimportant, but since this is not the case it gives an incomprehensively greater significance to the few years we spend here.

2. We should remember that but two conditions exist in this never ending age of years. This is distinctly taught in the Scriptures, and by no one with more frequency or emphasis than the Son of God Himself. He hesitated not to tell men of a happy condition in the future if they were saved through God's method of salvation, nor did He hesitate to tell them of their lost condition throughout the eternal future if they neglected or rejected salvation through His Son. Speaking plainly, after the manner of the Scriptures, every one who comes to the age of responsibility will spend eternity in heaven or in hell—in happiness or in misery. Men believing excessively in God's mercy and unbelievers may scoff at this doctrine, but whom shall we believe, Christ or man, God in His revelation or man in his speculation? There should be no question. Let God be true, though every man a liar.

3. We should remember that our eternal destiny is decided in this life. The Bible holds out no hope for a future opportunity. It is here that we gain heaven or destine our souls for hell. As to which we should choose there should be no question. The world with its allurements tries to draw us away from God and from heaven, but we "should love not the world nor the things that are in the world. * * * The world passeth away and the lust thereof, but he that doeth the will of God abideth forever." Which will we do—the world's will or God's will?

4. We should remember that in time we should prepare for eternity. If going on a short journey for a short time, how careful we are to make every preparation! Shall we be less so in preparing for eternity? Where will you spend your eternity? If as yet you do not know, you should decide at once and to spend it in heaven through the atoning blood of Christ.

BIBLE READINGS.

Deut. xxxiii, 27; Matt. xix, 16; xxv, 46; Mark iii, 28, 29; John iii, 16-21; ii, 23, 26; xii, 25; xvii, 1-3; Rom. vi, 23; II Cor. iv, 17, 18; Rev. xxii, 10.

Plea For Christian Endeavor Training.

I believe that as Endeavorers we need to hark back to our early methods. I cannot but think that in the earlier years of the movement in this country we were more careful to train our young people in the art and science of Christian Endeavor. The constitution was then put into the hand of each neophyte. He became versed in the knowledge and practice of our principles and methods. He realized that the new movement was a distinct gain over any other previous method with which he was acquainted for developing young Christian life and practice. He knew his drill and was soon capable of teaching it to others. He became an Endeavor enthusiast. He remains with us to this day. Does every present day Endeavorer, as formerly, carry his regulations in his knapsack? Have we not come quietly to assume, through our own familiarity with our constitution, that our principles and methods are well known? I fear that that is so. I plead, then, for a revival of drill, of teaching our distinctive order.—Rev. W. Bainbridge.